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THE DELIA TIMES

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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXIV, No. 7 DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1942 $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

"I Do Like To Be Beside the Seaside"

From what can be gathered by remarks in the House of Commons and news coming in from Vancouver, being beside the seaside on the Pacific coast of the dominion these days is far from being the delightful experience it was before the little yellow men started the latest sea and air "blitzkreig."

Last week, in the House of Commons at Ottawa, Howard Green (Cons., Vancouver South), painted a horrid picture of the nakedness of our defences in that quarter. Claiming there are men in active service on the coast who have no rifles, he added that some reserve unit soldiers there are issued with old American rifles that bear a red cross, signifying they are not to be fired. Defence Minister Ralston interrupted here, to answer that the old American rifles referred to are perfectly fit to be fired. But Mr. Green had not finished. He charged that active service units could not help United States units north or south of the border, because they are partly filled with trainees restricted to Canadian soil. That was a hot one for Mr. Ralston, and no reply is recorded; but he did say that "in certain items of equipment" the Pacific coast has armament supplied in no other part of Canada, and those who know will agree with the statement.

As to the trainees who may not leave Canadian soil, who among the coast dwellers would wish them to do so? They have the jitters badly enough now. Only a few nights ago (January 29th to be precise), lots of the good folk in Vancouver thought that the Japs had already landed. Just before 11 p.m. on that night, "beds began to shake as if giants had risen by the scruff of the neck," and then again, "a hundred times worse. The whole building swayed so much I was surprised this morning to find we were still on the same side of the street, and the venetian blinds in the living room rattled as if a 100 mile gale was at them." Next day officialdom reassured the public in a report that "Vancouver had experienced a slight tremor." What really happened (and we're far enough away to be safe in saying so), is that Vancouver had an earthquake.

Then there's the Jap question. Can anyone tell a "good" Jap from a "bad" Jap, even if he's naturalized? Finger printing is a very late innovation; a few years ago it was asserted, on good authority, that an unfruitful Japanese wife was sent home to the land of the cherry blossom for a holiday, which turned out to be a prolonged one, another and more promising vine being substituted on the return visa. Immigration officials, as well as others, could be puzzled over identification in such cases over a lengthy period. That may help in accounting for the 24,000 Japs said to be resident on the coast. It's no wonder Australia decided for a white man's country!

All in all, we're perhaps lucky to be unable to retire and live beside the seaside. At any rate, we are unlikely to be called upon for A.R.P. duty on the bald prairie, nor are we worried about the correct style in blackout methods, not to mention the expense.

But—even as we thus count up our blessings—a memory of the past intrudes. Isn't there a fable about a fox and some grapes? Let us be frank in this matter. In spite of all, we do love to be beside the seaside!

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(Issued January 28th, 1942)

Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, December, 1941

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues today the number of registrations of births, deaths and marriages during the month of December, 1941, in 67 cities and towns of Canada having populations of 10,000 and over.

Births registered in these cities and towns in December numbered 8,903, deaths 4,971 and marriages 5,321, as compared with 8,514 births, 5,516 deaths and 4,161 marriages in December of last year, showing increases of 9 per cent. in births, and 26 per cent in marriages and a decrease of 10 per cent. in deaths.

During the year 1941 births registered in the same cities and towns totalled 108,264, deaths 54,053, and marriages 49,076, as against 96,666 births, 54,853 deaths and 45,476 marriages in 1940. This comparison shows increases of 12 per cent. in births, and practically no change in either deaths or marriages.

Gasoline Rationing For Private Cars

Drivers of some 1,125,000 vehicles will be affected by the allowance of between 300 and 380 gallons of gasoline a year, announced from Ottawa just recently because they do not come within the preferred category. The initial statement made known only the ration for non-essential gasoline users (private automobiles), and at the department it was said it will be several days before the amount of gasoline to be allotted drivers in various other categories will be determined.

Dollar a Year

A gasoline license, good for a year, and a book of ration coupons will cost each user $1.00.

The year's ration for non-essential users will be divided into 60 units and apportioned for use during the year in relation to the amount of driving usually done and the amount of supplies available

Fewer Pleasure Trips

Under the rationing plan devised by G. R. Cottrelle, the oil controller, all of Canada's 1,600,000 or more passenger cars, and motorcycles, will be allowed gasoline in proportion to their usefulness, but consumption for pleasure trips will be drastically reduced.

Every vehicle in the country will be designated as belonging to one of seven categories. First on the list will be the cars in "A" category—cars owned privately and driven for non-essential purposes. At the bottom of the list and in the most preferred category will be vehicles used to supply the armed services, and certain other essential commercial vehicles.

The plan calls for the issuance of books or coupons. Each book will permit the purchase of a designated gallonage of gasoline, according to the category of the vehicle for which it is issued.

Five-Gallon Units

"To begin with," said Mr. Howe, "the unit will represent five gallons of gasoline, but the purchaser will be permitted to turn in half a coupon if he wants to buy only 2½ gallons.

"Those in category 'A' will be allowed 60 or more units, according to horsepower. This means that under the present schedule the owner of a small car driven for ordinary family use will be able to buy 300 gallons per year. Others will be rationed according to their proved needs."

The minister explained that to obtain a ration coupon book the vehicle owner must fill out an application and submit it with his 1942 motor vehicle license. He must send $1.00 for his gasoline privilege registration, and in return he will receive a gasoline license and coupon book. The license will be good for one year.

Men Up To 35 Years Liable To Be Called

Rumour is rife in Ottawa circles that men up to the age of 35 years may be called up for compulsory military training. The class would include childless widowers and men married since July 1, 1940.

National registration during August, 1940, established that there were 989,739 single men and childless widowers in Canada between the ages of 19 and 45 years. Those 21 to 45 could all be called under the National Resources Mobilization Act if it were deemed necessary.

Students at Canadian universities who are members of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, or any recognized compulsory training unit organized by a particular university or college, are not likely to be affected by new reserve army regulations announced last week, it was indicated.

Indians Work as Bushmen

An experiment, unique in the history of wood camp operation, is now in progress in the Northern Ontario pulpwood areas. This is the use of Indians for the cutting of pulpwood, to make up for the great scarcity of experienced bushmen who have previously spent their winters in the woods. A total contingent of 150 Indians from various parts of Saskatchewan went east to Kapuskasing over Canadian National lines a few days ago, where they will work in the Spruce Falls and Pulp Company limits.

CANADA'S SECOND VICTORY LOAN

Local Committee Proceeds To Organize For Drive

The Delia and district local committee for the sale of Canada's 2nd Victory Loan, the drive for which will commence February 16, is now well forward with its organization.

A meeting of the committee is to be held in the Village Hall, Delia, on Thursday, February 12, for the purpose of formulating plans for soliciting subscriptions.

Members of the committee are as follows:—

Unit Organizer—D. H. Campbell.
Chairman—Wm. Gibson.
Vice-Chairman—J. Y. Fulton.
Citizens' Committee—To be appointed at public meeting.
Public Relations Sub committee—Joseph McKibbon, H. F. Croswaller.
Sales Sub committee—J. Y. Fulton, Ken. Marsden, and H. F. Croswaller.

Wheat on western farms at the middle of January which may be expected to be delivered into commercial channels, is tallied 94,588,101 bushels, as compared with 172,697,898 bushels in mid-January, 1941.

Laurier's Birthplace Now Historic Site

The house in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was born at Saint Lin, Quebec, 35 miles north-east of Montreal, was formally dedicated as a "National Historic Site" on November 20, 1941, the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. On that date people from many walks of life paid tribute to his memory. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was elected to the House of Commons in 1874. He first attained cabinet rank in 1877 and was chosen Leader of the Liberal Opposition in 1887. He was Prime Minister from 1896 to 1911, and continued to lead the Liberal Party until his death on February 17, 1919.

A brief ceremony was arranged in connection with the official dedication of the historic house and the unveiling of a bronze tablet erected on a boulder in the grounds.

A typical French-Canadian home of a century ago, the old brick house in which Sir Wilfrid was born has been faithfully restored and the grounds landscaped and fenced.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

Some people think that if our prairie farmers were to be given "parity" or a price of $1.00 a bushel for their wheat at the average country point, which is equal to $1.30 at Fort William, that it would mean a very large additional expenditure by the Dominion Government.

Actually the expenditure would be much less than many think.

The fact is that the government did give wheat growers this year, in addition to the market price of about 54 cents a bushel, bonuses amounting to 32 million dollars, which is equal to about 28 cents a bushel. Wheat growers who participated in all these bonuses, therefore (many wheat growers of course did not), did receive approximately 80 cents a bushel at their country point or about $1.02 at Fort William. The extra price, therefore, that the Government is being asked to pay is only 20 cents a bushel additional.

Some of this 20c even could be saved if the Government would charge neutral countries such as Eire, Portugal and Spain, a proper and reasonable price for the wheat they are purchasing from us. There does not seem to be any reason why these neutral countries that are not at war, and which therefore are comparatively well off, should be given wheat at a price that is less than the cost of production.

Price Ceiling Stops The Profiteering

How price ceilings, promptly placed on commodities where speculative buying is indicated, can be used to stop profiteering, was shown recently when the Wartime Prices and Trade Board put a ceiling on onions. Now comes a n interesting sequel from Kelowna, B.C., centre of the onion-growing industry in that province, where the interior Vegetable Marketing Agency Limited—a body set up under provincial legislation—issued a circular, dated January 27, quoting onions ex cold storage No. 1, 100 pounds sacked, at $70 per ton, f.o.b. Kelowna.

The regional representative of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board at once ordered an investigation, which revealed that the increase was not justified. The marketing agency was instructed to return to its former price of $60 per ton.

Even hair-cuts come under the Board, and Robert S. McQuillan, of Vancouver, is all set for six months' free hair-cutting as the result of a Board decision. McQuillan's favorite barber recently joined the union and raised his prices above what he had charged in the base period. "The union requires me to," said the barber.

"You can't do that to me," said McQuillan, "The Wartime Prices and Trade Board won't let you."

They had a friendly bet on it before writing to the Board for a ruling. Now McQuillan doesn't mind how often he must drop in for a hair-cut during the next six months.

—*The Edmonton Bulletin.*

T. C. A. Pilots Return From Bomber Ferry Service

Two Trans-Canada Air Lines' pilots, Captain George Lothian and Malcolm Barclay, have resumed airline service after a three-months leave of absence during which they ferried bombers across the Atlantic for the Ferry Command. For Barclay it provided an opportunity to visit his home town, Greenock, Scotland, and swap notes with his brother Captain David Barclay of Scottish Airways, who has distinguished himself making "mercy flights" from remote parts of Scotland. Since leaving Scotland 12 years ago Malcolm has done the same thing in Canada as a "bush" flyer before joining T.C.A. Both men learned their flying at Renfrew. They are sons of a Greenock dairyman.

The Spirit of
The Pioneer Mother
Flames Anew Today

THINK BACK to the old days—when Canada was young.

Think of the high courage, the indomitable will of those pioneer women. Within the stockade or in the open field, they toiled—yes, fought—by the side of their men for the safeguarding of everything they held dear.

In the hearts of the women of Canada, this old spirit flames anew today! Gone are the heavy muskets, the log barricades—but the love of freedom, the stubborn resolve to win through at all costs—these things remain unchanged, unchangeable!

Grimly quenching their tears, mothers say "God bless you" to their fighting sons—everywhere young women are serving where duty calls—the women of Canada are bound together in one common cause.

In thousands of Canadian homes, women are revising their family budgets, planning new economies, making extra sacrifices—so that more and more money will be available for the purchase of Victory Bonds.

They know—these women of Canada—that every dollar loaned now means more tanks—more guns—more planes—more ships—more of everything which is needed to smash Hitlerism and bring Peace to all the family hearths of the world.

Get Ready to Buy the New Come on Canada!
VICTORY BONDS

National War Finance Committee, Ottawa, Canada A43

Fresh and Flaky!

Christie's Premium Soda Crackers are made of quality ingredients, baked with Christie's traditional care, and rushed to your store to assure dependable freshness. Get the economical 2-pound package. Serve with soups, salads, spreads—any food or beverage.

And don't forget, Christie's Biscuits are always welcomed by the boys overseas.

Christie's PREMIUM SODA CRACKERS

Substitute Materials

As the war spreads to all parts of the world people are finding themselves more and more restricted in the variety of articles which they may purchase freely. The continent of Europe has been greatly affected in this regard, for as the Germans have extended their authority over the land, the economic blockade has of necessity been enforced by the Allied nations. Since the outbreak of hostilities, the people of Britain have experienced strict rationing of food, gasoline and fuels and clothing. So far, on this continent, that aspect of the war has weighed lightly upon us. For some time now, housewives have submitted to voluntary, and very effective systems of rationing bacon and other pork products. Last summer a voluntary system of rationing gasoline was introduced. That is now being put on a more effective and rather pinches and dents have been added to the list of restricted articles. From the outset of the war we have found that metal products are increasingly scarce, and doubtless as time goes on we shall find more and more of a scarcity of articles which we are accustomed to purchase. In all that they have been asked to do, both in voluntary and enforced rationing, Canadians have co-operated cheerfully, and there is no doubt that any further restrictions which they are called upon to accept, will be met with in the same spirit. Premier Churchill has predicted that in 1943 there will be a gigantic Allied offensive, and when that time comes there is no doubt that Canadian industries will supply no small part of the necessary weapons. Thus we must expect that more and more raw materials will go into the war effort, while others will be cut off from us because of the curtailment of communication with the source of supply with the result that we will find articles which we are accustomed to purchasing, disappearing gradually from the market.

* * * *

Development Of Synthetics

An interesting aspect of the curtailment of the supplies of certain metals and other materials is the development of synthetic substances which can be used as substitutes. In Germany this has gone to extraordinary lengths, ages of basic materials has been used very extensively and we have heard stories of the ardent, if not wholly comfortable Nazi, who drinks synthetic coffee, walks on shoes of synthetic leather and wears suits of synthetic fabric. In this country we have several substitute materials which are being used increasingly to take the place of fabrics and metals no longer available. Rayon, a synthetic silk has been in common use for some time, and a newer substance, nylon, is now on the market and is widely used in placed of silk.

Modern wood pulp, and coal tar products, the basis for these materials is plentiful in Canada, and with them at hand, the cutting off of silk imports from Japan will work no hardship here.

* * * *

Use Of Plastics

Another type of synthetic which are being widely used as substitutes for metal and other hard materials, are called plastics. Chemically developed from resins, which have their origin in certain plants, these materials have been found to be remarkably adaptable for many uses. They combine lightness with great durability, and it is thought that their use will become more and more common as their production develops. Already we are accustomed to seeing them in many household appliances such as door knobs, light switches and various other products.

They are used successfully for certain airplane parts, which adds to their value at this time. It is interesting to note that Henry Ford has recently taken out a patent for a new type of automobile, with a body of plastic material. In the patent, Mr. Ford says: "The object of my invention is to provide a body construction in which plastic body parts are employed, not only for the doors and side panels, but also for the roof, hood, and all exposed panels on the body." "Plastic parts," he continues, "have many advantages in that they produce a quiet body, may be molded to exact size, may be readily replaced in case of accident, and result in lighter construction." No doubt when the war is over, and many of these plastic materials are no longer needed in such quantity for airplane production, they will come into even more common use, and replace many of the articles formerly made, bringing an improvement, because of the many desirable features they possess.

Knew Where To Go

Dog With Slashed Ear Went To Hospital For Treatment

They don't need dogs more intelligent than Bruce, a black Labrador retriever at Brighton, Eng.

When Bruce slashed his ear on a barbed wire during a run on the downs, he trotted five miles to the Royal Sussex County hospital for treatment.

He was "released" with this label on his collar:

"This patinet presented himself at hospital with a bleeding right ear. Can stitch be put in, and dressing applied. It should be removed in five days."

Put To New Use

The British Automatic Company is turning over to the iron and steel scrap drive 2,000 penny slot machines which in peacetime used to contain cigarettes, chocolates and other small articles. The machines will provide 280 tons of steel, cast iron and aluminum.

Making Preparations

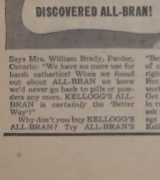
Hitler Is Building Up Reserve Army For Spring Campaign

The London Daily Mail reported in a despatch from Madrid that Hitler had recalled all active divisions from France, Belgium and Holland to build up a reserve army for the Nazi spring campaign. Their places in the occupied zones have been taken over by garrison divisions of men over 40 and boys from 16 to 18, the newspaper said.

Italians Tired Of War

Depressed by the number of men they have lost in the African and Russian campaigns, the people of Italy are becoming weary of the war, according to reports reaching Lisbon, and many arrests have been made in Naples and Genoa.

The average family, we are told, spends $10 a year on soap. The number of tons of steel, cast iron and aluminum...



NO MORE PILLS AND POWDERS FOR US...WE'VE DISCOVERED ALL-BRAN!

Says Mrs. William Brady, Pardee, Ontario: "We have no more use for harsh cathartics! When we found out about ALL-BRAN we knew we'd never go back to pills or powders any more. KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN is certainly the 'Better Way'!"

"Better Way" to correct the cause of constipation due to lack of the right kind of "bulk" in your diet. But remember, ALL-BRAN doesn't work like cathartics. It takes time. Get ALL-BRAN at your grocer's, in two convenient size packages, or eat for the individual serving packages at restaurants. Made by Kellogg's in London, Ont.

The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In The Canadian Army.

By Alan Maurice Irwin

Last week the only reference made in this column to Army slang had a slight note of acidity. This week as Ed. Wynn used to say "The programme is going to be different." For once the resurrection of Army slang from the dim mists of a peace-ful past has up very directly into a piece of news full of interest for the members of the Individual Citizen's Army and their army of relatives and friends.

The term is "square-pushing" and the news the promised lease of a "walking out dress" to all Canadian "other ranks." Perhaps I should clarify "other ranks." This term means all ranks other than commissioned officers. It saves space which is a commendable war time economy, and it saves breath, a wise thing to do at any time. The simple term not available, it would be necessary to speak of "officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men." So the two-word substitution is an economy.

The new friendship between the story of the new uniform and the slang term "square-pushing" is very close. In the piping times of peace—and I remember those days who now socialz bagpipes with peace—the soldier was issued with two uniforms, one on which to walk and fight, and the other, frequently variations of scarlet and blue or the dark green of the Highlanders, for walking out after the day's training was over. This "walking out" uniform in barracks was known as the "square-pushing" uniform. Hence the term that any young soldier is perhaps not familiar with "square-pushing rig" as a colloquialism definition for the term dress by to him because by the middle of March he will be the proud possessor of—to—coin a phrase of the moment a peace again—what we used to call a "best suit."

This new uniform consists of a smartly cut jacket and slacks, black low shoes of a lighter weight than the issued "ammunition boots" worn on field duties, collars and tie and raincoat. In general appearance, although it is cut of the same weight and serge as our jackets of 1939-45 last war, it very closely resembles the jacket worn by officers even to the bloused waistband cloth belt, the breast pockets have the resulation Army pleat in them and there are patch pockets in the skirts. This uniform, with which the "off parade" soldier is permitted to carry a "swagger stick" therefore becomes the near equivalent of a "square-pushing uniform.

With the aid of a copy of "Songs and slang of the British soldier, 1914-1918"—which is the personal property of a member of the staff of the Historical Section of the Army in Ottawa, I have been able to locate several definitions of "square-pushing". The term is first recorded in the 1880's as being current in garrison artillery units and its origin is thought to be derived from the fact that soldiers were frequently seen escorting nursemaids as they pushed their perambulators around the "squares," then a frequent feature of townplanting. Later the term "square-pushing," according to the authority was applied to a soldier going out in the evening "to court a particular girl or perhaps to find one." In 1914-18 this piece of Army slang was revived again to apply particularly to boots and, since members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force were amongst the best paid allied soldiers, it is quite likely that they were the principal purchasers of polishing boots to wear with their uniforms when off parade and attending social events, i.e., "square-pushing."

All of this becomes very apt once again as the new issue of "walking out dress" includes—something not heard of prior to A.D. 1941—to use the Ordnance term, "shoes black, low, leather, pair's one."

On Market Soon

Government Has Approved New Types Of Vitamin-Rich Flour

The Canadian government seal of approval will go on two new types of vitamin-rich flour next April 1 and on bread made from that flour April 15, it was disclosed in an order-in-council published in the Canada Gazette. Originally these products were to have gone on the market Feb. 1 but owing to difficulties in making changes in milling equipment a postponement was granted.

Honored Duke Of Connaught

Stockholm advices said that the Swedish court went into mourning for six days for the Duke of Connaught, last surviving son of Queen Victoria. The Duke was closely connected with the royal house of Sweden, his daughter, the late Princess Margaret, having married Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus in 1905. She died in 1920.

Protected by three mountain ranges, southern Crimea has virtually no winter.

French Guiana's major product has been gold, which has been mined there since 1858.

A FAMOUS BRAND

Ogden's

FINE CUT

Founded by the late A.E. Cross in 1885, the Alberni Hotel, at Nanton, Alberta, is famous to this day for the help-grade granted beef cattle which the ranch raises and ships all over Canada.

Fort Walsh

Saskatchewan Fort Was Scene Of Stirring Times In Early Days

Warring Indians and lawless days in the Cypress Hills of Saskatchewan are recalled by the memorial marking the site of Fort Walsh, which has been recognized as of national historic importance by the Department of Mines and Resources on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Nothing remains of the original buildings of the fort which stood about 40 miles southwest of Maple Creek, but cairn and tablet mark the location commemorating the part the historic outpost played in the pacification of the prairie Indians.

The Cypress Hills, because of the game found there, the principal hunting grounds, and hence, almost of necessity, the great warring grounds of the Cree, Saulteaux, and Sioux Indians. Disputes between the Indians and troubles between them and the white whiskey traders in the Cypress Hills ended in a pitch that as soon as the North West Mounted Police had established themselves at Fort McLeod (1874) inspector J. M. Walsh was sent with a division of 60 men to build Fort Walsh in the Cypress Hills.

From the very day of its erection, the influence of Fort Walsh for law and order in the region was felt by the white man and the Indian alike. With a stern hand, the whiskey traders were put down, the intertribal warfare with the Indians abated, and peace and safety maintained.

In 1876 Sitting Bull and his Sioux, after annihilating the Seventh Cavalry under Major-General Custer in the valley of the Big Horn River, retreated into the Cypress Hills and reached Fort Walsh in safety. Three months later came Medicine Bear with more than 900 lodges of the Yankton Sioux. The presence of these Indians was a matter of much concern to the North West Mounted Police, and Superintendent Crozier, when in 1881 Sitting Bull and his band were induced to return to the United States.

For about three years, 1878-1881, while the American Indians were in the Cypress Hills, Major J. M. Walsh was the headquarters of the Mounted Police. With the building of the Canadian Expedition Force across the prairies the centre of police activities shifted northward, and the post lost its importance and was abandoned about 1883.

A-SEVEN RANCH

a7

SELECTED RECIPES

HOT BREAKFAST BREAD

1½ cups all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup shortening
¼ cup white sugar
¼ cup Crown Syrup
1 egg
½ cup milk
½ cup currants
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 tablespoon orange sugar
Temperature: 375 degrees F.
Time: 20 to 25 minutes.

Method: Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cream shortening, sugar, Crown Syrup and unbeaten egg; beat thoroughly. Add flour mixture alternately with milk, stirring in lightly. Pour into cake pan 9" x 12" lined with waxed paper and oiled with Mazola. Mix together the currants, cinnamon and brown sugar; lightly cover the raw batter. Bake in moderate oven. Serve hot.

The Victoria River Downs Ranch in Australia is said to be the world's biggest. It covers an area of 10,000 square miles, or one-third of the area of New York State.

Canadian territory extends over 84 degrees of longitude and 66 degrees of latitude.

It costs $1.60 a day to keep one of London's barrage balloons filled.

"Grouchy" Husbands

and wives, may be suffering from aggravating bowel gas, sour stomach or headache, caused by spells of constipation. Try ALL-BRAN! Eat it regularly—about 2 weeks—for relief of gas pain, and 3 tasteful ways to relieve bowel sufferers. Your druggist has ALL-BRAN.

SO YOU'RE GOING TO DO A PLAY?

Casting The Play

The books arrived two days ago and notice was posted at once giving time and place for reading tryouts. I thought we might cast Ronald Mitchell's play "A Husband For Breakfast." It is a two-hander only and I thought might be well worth the royalty of five dollars we will have to pay for it.

The group have arrived. Five girls and two boys. It is a short play, but we are dropping a great deal of it as Wade did not have hard to carry through a 30-minute play. Just a stray phrase has been left here and there to give an inkling of its atmosphere. As I look over the group I feel that Carol may have the best voice and give the best interpretation of words but Marion or Helen certainly have the physical requirements. So we begin. I sit with my eyes closed to the tone-quality and pace as they read, having cast them tentatively a day ago. Then I stopped them, made some notes in my book on their approach to the reading, and changed the parts. This time Nan was asked to read the lead with Frances as the grumpy neighbor who has just dropped in. The boys alternate in the reading of the men's parts. And so it goes until we have read the play through. Then I ask if there is any special part that anyone wishes to try out for again. Then while they are chatting, I weigh the physical equipment that each girl has for the part, her ability to read, taking into consideration their ability to do good honest hard work, and select the cast as follows:

Marion, for the lead, as Mrs. Jones. It is a heavy part, and she looks the type this amateur group. Helen Wade has always had difficulty with lines, but this is her one big chance as this is a starring performance. I will know in a month if she is going to succeed. Carol, remember well, Carol will be delighted to undertake such her first big good job, but won't look the part as Marion would have. Nan is the little old lady's maid-of-all-work. Mary Ann is petit and dark and has a sweet, bright voice and will be fine as Mrs. Morris who is school, coarse and loudly, boisterously with some individual tuition. She is tall and will have to have extra clothing will give her a robust appearance. I will have to teach her how to inhale like water from a tap but we have at least three and a half weeks to do that. The other parts are similarly cast. As for the maid, the little boy with the mild voice will be the patient henpecked husband who tells Sarah and Jerry to "shut up" and Jerry will be Moses Roberts who has a resonant voice and can put in fresh difficulties, getting out of last night's drinking party.

I almost lost a good member of my class a couple of years ago by saying that I did not approve of the local festival work, and then asked Anne to be a honorary member. Anne was the mother of seven children. Twenty worth Lillyan's dainty class look at Anne and everyone laughs because they understand that a girl's social requirements do not consider first, then teach voice requirements if necessary.

We will follow the rehearsals of the play in "Household For Breakfast" for the rest of this series. You may watch festival results in the spring and judge the results. Do I sound too sure of the outcome? I don't mean that. Amateur directors may be better teachers and better workers than we are. Nevertheless, I'll never be better off without it." She claims that sugar (made up entirely of carbohydrates) contains no vitamins, minerals or proteins and that you can eat sugar we eat less of the quality foods which contain these. Miss Bell admits that sugar provides a measure of energy but no food value for tissues or structures of the body. "In our Canadian diet," she says, "we never allow more than ½ a pound per week for an adult and considerably less for children and they would be better off without." Government estimates set adult consumption at 60 pounds per annum but both sources declared that sugar is entirely a modern invention and that all the sugar necessary for any person being is obtained from fruits, vegetables, fruit, milk and the normal supply of foods.—Toronto Telegram.

Any Port In Storm

Three sergeants of a bomber forced down in Libya hid in caves and wells or tents of friendly Arabs until they were rescued by advancing British troops. Besides large families of Arabs the tents also housed a collection of cats, goats, hens, a few cats and a multitude of insects.

For Armed Services

Laboratory equipment, operating tables, X-ray equipment, surgical instruments, anti-gas ointments, stethescopes, dental supplies and false teeth are a few of the medical supplies purchased by the department of munitions and supply for the armed services.

Occupied Europe, observes the Edmonton Journal, is beginning to bite the hand that does not feed it.

Don't Let Your Liver Make You an Invalid

People who are off colour say they're liverish or their liver is bad! Do you know how serious this is — that it may lead to permanent ill health — your whole system poisoned and broken down?

● Your liver is the largest organ in your body and most important to your health. It supplies energy to muscles, tissues and nerves. Unhealthy, your body lacks this energy and becomes enfeebled—youthful vitality ebbs. Again your liver pours out bile to digest food, get rid of waste and allow proper nourishment to reach your blood. When your liver goes out of order proper digestion and nourishment stop—you're poisoned with the waste that decomposes in your bowels. Nervous troubles and rheumatic pains arise from this poison. You become constipated, stomach and kidneys can't work properly. The whole system is affected, you feel "rotten" headachy, backachy, dizzy, tired out—ready prey for sickness and disease.

Thousands of people are now sick, and have found relief from these miseries with Improved Fruit-a-tives Liver Tablets. The liver is toned up, the other organs functions gradually and lasting good health results. Today "Improved Fruit-a-tives" are Canada's largest selling liver tonic. Why not prove it? Try them yourself NOW. Let "Fruit-a-tives" put you back on the road to lasting health—feel like a new person. 25c, 50c.

Commonwealth Air Training Plan

Graduates from No. 4 Service Flying Training School, Saskatoon, Sask., January 2, 1942 (pilots):

LAC John Mervyn Churchill, 338-11th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask.; LAC Marcel Richmond Charles Cuelenaere, Leask, Sask.; LAC Lorne Wagner Gow, Abernethy, Sask.; LAC Douglas Creswell Hagerman, Surbiton, Sask.; LAC Leonard James Hall, Imperial, Sask.; LAC Alvin Marvin Hanson, Box 35, Kandahar, Sask.; LAC William George Hoar, Calder, Sask.; LAC Charles Murray, Kenaston, Sask.; LAC Elden Lloyd Nielsen, Canwood, Sask.; LAC Harold Joan Lake, Regina Beach, Sask.; LAC Woodrow John Perry, Fairview, Alta.; LAC Rodney Thirsk Phipps, Melstone, Alta.; LAC Francis Stewart Sorge, Pincher Creek, Alta.; LAC Norman Albert Stelter, Lamont, Alta.; LAC Ernest Henry Stevens, Davyroyd, Sask.; LAC Albert John Tyszowski, Verigin, Sask.; LAC George Alexander Walton, Wakaw, Sask.; LAC Thomas Herbert Warne, Kenaston, Sask.

Will Make Work Easy

Prime Minister Churchill may have been wrong when he said that it would be impossible to restore completely the bombed House of Commons. Charles Marriott, British architectural historian, has dug up complete original drawings for architects to work from.

Makes Task Easy

British airmen in the Western Desert's north Libyan sector dump their dust-covered clothes in a large wire basket and moor it to the rock in the cool water which blockades and cleans the articles, leaving them easily dried on the hot desert sands.

A friend is one who feels it his duty to tell you things that will make you unhappy.

A Fair Arrangement

Churchill Had Clever Answer For Spectators At Political Meeting

Winston Churchill, through his exploits as a war correspondent, was already quite famous when he entered politics. Consequently there was a large public curious not only to hear his speeches but to glimpse the brave and resourceful writer as well.

The future Prime Minister was attending a meeting to further his candidacy for a seat in Parliament, when some spectators in the rear of the hall began to call out, "Where's Churchill. We want to see Churchill!"

"Stand on a chair so they can see you!" shouted a man down front.

"Certainly," replied Churchill with a laugh. "Do you mind my intend to provide me with a seat."

Yea, he was elected.

She read the fancy recipes,
Each one a tempting winner,
Then dashed away and opened up
A can of beans for dinner.

ITCH STOPPED in a jiffy or Money Back

For quick relief from itching of eczema, ringworm, athlete's foot, scabies, insect bites, pimples, and other annoying skin troubles, use Zemo. Stainless, soothing, easy to apply. Does not stain or smear clothing. Greaseless. Non-burning. Stops most itching instantly. Soothes and heals rapidly. Let Zemo prove its merit. Only 35c at druggists. Get Zemo today. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Adv.

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18 FOR 20c.

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

THE LUNCHES YOU PACK, WILL ARRIVE AT THE OFFICE, SCHOOL OR PICNIC JUST AS FRESH AND MOIST AS WHEN YOU PREPARED THEM.

LUNCHES PREPARED AT NIGHT WILL BE JUST AS FRESH AND MOIST THE NEXT DAY, IF WRAPPED IN PARA-SANI WAXED PAPER.

Appleford PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED

HAMILTON · TORONTO · MONTREAL

"Constantly In Pain, Now A New Woman"

For a long time I felt very miserable with liver trouble and constipation and headaches. I got such bad headaches that I could hardly do my housework; I felt tired and sick and had a very sorry complexion. After trying many medicines I started "Fruit-a-tives". My headaches disappeared and I can now enjoy life and I am never tired or constipated.—Mrs. J. B. Dupuis, Carouzel, Que.

"Suffered For Years, Now Feel Great"

I was always irritable, tired, headachy. I could not sleep at night and had a very severe constipation. After trying many medicines I started "Fruit-a-tives". My headaches disappeared, my complexion became clear and I am never tired or constipated.—Mrs. J. Pelletier, Montreal, P.Q.

Not Getting Oil

Dutch Made Sure Japanese Would Not Find Wells Working

There are, apparently, more ways than one to destroy an oil field, but the Dutch prudently have omitted stating which method they used in destroying the oil fields and installation in the neighborhood of Balik Papan, in Borneo, lest this information assist the Japanese in restoring them to productivity when and if that part of Borneo falls into the hands of the invaders. The surface installation—pumps, pipelines, tanks, refineries, docks, etc.—can be rendered useless by almost any demolitionist. But the wells present technical problems. The objective is to delay restoration of the fields to production for so long a time as possible. The Japanese will face not only the problem of restoring the wells, but also of bringing in the equipment that will be needed in order to utilize their output. This calls for enormous supplies of materials and machinery —much of which is difficult to obtain in Japan, and every bit of which will have to be transported great distances.

This is why the sacrifice by the Dutch of properties worth many millions of dollars is not likely to be in vain. It was largely to obtain control of the oil of the Indies that Japan started its war in the Pacific. If it will take many months and vast quantities of material to obtain oil, the Japanese will be deprived of important supplies on which they are counting. Each month that passes without Japan obtaining the oil and oil refining which it needs for the Indies brings nearer the day of Japan's ultimate defeat, as the whole Japanese effort has rested on the completeness as well as the speed of the conquests.

Balik Papan is one of the richest oil fields in the Indies. The remaining most productive fields are in Sumatra. It follows, therefore, that although the loss of Balik Papan's output is serious for the Netherlands East Indies, it leaves valuable oil properties far beyond the greatest reach of Japanese conquest.—New York Herald Tribune.

Mechanized Warfare

Figures Show Why Unlimited Supply Of Gasoline Is Vital

Although recognized in a general way, the vital importance of gasoline supplies in modern mechanized warfare is better realized when figures of consumption are taken into account.

Army cooking for each 9,000 men involves the use of gasoline stoves which burn up 720 gallons of fuel a day; and each 10,000 soldiers consume 50,000 gallons daily for cooking purposes alone.

Big tanks, such as the 12-ton model—consume a gallon per mile. For every mile traversed, a mechanized brigade uses 100 gallons for its 112 small tanks; plus 618 other motor vehicles.

Planes, especially when in combat action, are heavy consumers of gasoline. One with a single motor might operate under cruising conditions for an hour on 50 gallons; but it will use up more than twice that much while in actual combat.

A big bomber consumes as much as 240 gallons in a single hour when flying at top speed. A five-hour raid by 600 bombers would use up 720,000 gallons.

In a single hour 500,000 gallons would be burned by a modern air armada, consisting of 2,400 bombers and 1,600 fighter planes.

Available supplies of petroleum may yet prove to be a deciding factor in this war, for, if it lasts long enough, the side which exhausts its supply first will be compelled, automatically, to acknowledge defeat.—Fort Erie Times-Review.

Was Too Well Dressed

Famous Actor Bought Old Suit To Appear In Play

When Raymond Massey arrived in Toronto to do shots on the much-heralded film, "49th Parallel," he discovered that he was too well dressed for the part he must play. Instead of looking shabby and poor-but-neat, he exemplified what the ultra-smart young man should wear, and the ensemble was all he had with him. However, the solution to his problem was found in the Richmond street Salvation Army depot. Unheralded and unrecognized, Mr. Massey went there to buy an old suit, reports the Toronto Evening Telegram. He found one to fit for the modest sum of $1. Mr. Massey was delighted. He left with his purchase and then he began to think about the suit, the $1 and the poor man whom he'd deprived of a suit. These thoughts made him retrace his steps and he gave the surprised Salvation Army worker a $5 bill. And a few days later, the suit was returned to the Richmond street depot, "with Mr. Massey's compliments." Thus this old suit, once the property of some Toronto citizen, will be one of the features in "49th Parallel."

Determination Won

Turned down three times for defective eyesight, an Australian was eventually accepted for the Royal Australian Air Force, then lost a leg in an accident, but at the Visage, Norway, invasion, as pilot of a Beaufighter, shot down a German Messerschmitt.

Difficulties Increase

Transportation Problem Is Becoming More Acute For Nazi Leaders

Against the constant inroads of plague, creeping revolt, hunger and lack of fuel, Germany is engaged in the tremendous mid-winter attempt to mobilize subdued and trampled Europe for the spring offensive which Hitler promised the German people.

This is the picture contained in most private advices to The Associated Press from persons at the few remaining neutral listening posts on the German frontier, and in disclosures from within the borders of both Germany and her satellites.

Records kept Norway to the Black Sea, the German masters imposed upon middle-Europe the second most acute restrictions on civilian railway travel in less than three weeks, in an effort to get men, armies and supplies to the Russian front.

But the strain on long-distance transport "to the eastern fighting areas is not the only reason for curtailment of train facilities. Lack of coal and oil in all the countries linked to the Axis is an important factor; another is the conversion of many coaches and smoking trains and even stationary barracks for troops; still a third is the problem of removing snow-out rolling stock under an economy geared almost 100 per cent. of armament production.

Because almost all local trains were stopped and the passenger expresses from Cracow and Warsaw to Germany were cancelled. In Norway, Belgium and France all but coal and coaches limited the important Oslo-Bergen line to three trains weekly. The Brussels-Trondheim line also was curtailed.

Bulgaria, which with Hungary was the principal enemy in railway days, cut passenger trains because of the coal and lubricating oil shortage. Telegraphic trains were reduced even below the level prevailing at the end of 1940, when suburban travellers on many routes had to wait an hour longer by 5 p.m. or stay there all night.

The Frankfurter Zeitung noted that because of the many troop trains, distribution of coal and potatoes was irregular within Germany and this caused shortages in the markets. But the German army itself was moving its own potatoes to the eastern front in passenger cars, which could be heated.

Sabotage In Skoda Works

Nazis Are Having Plenty Of Trouble With Czech Workmen

This case of sabotage happened some months ago, but it is only now told by an actual participant that it is worth reporting.

A huge bucket of molten lead in the Skoda armament works suddenly overturned in mid-air. An accident? A flaw in the crane which was swinging the bucket? There was no apparent inspection in the Skoda works eliminates faulty machinery, and the crane was examined after the fact the accident. But it was no accident—for the bucket overturned at the precise moment that the inspector for a German army commission passed beneath it.

Normally men-lost their lives—no, 15. The operator of the crane, old Vacek, dove immediately from his car 18 meters up and crushed his head on the floor. Beyond Germany's control were killed, officers of the staff and engineers who had come to take delivery of a shipment of air torpedoes. The other eight suffered terrible burns.

The Gestapo in Pilsen immediately started investigating, but it goes without saying that they found no "saboteurs." Vacek, like the 15 he made no plan, had no accomplices. Every workman in the shop at the time was bound and stood with his face to a wall. Then each man was questioned, and whenever one failed to answer he was given a blow on the back with the butt of a rifle against the wall. We thought none of us would come out of it alive, but after two hours each bound man was sent back to work. We were too highly qualified workers to be kept idle when Germany needs arms so badly.

Sabotage continued, of course. I used to carry sand or graphite in my pockets. A pinch placed under the fuse of a bomb and the thing will not explode. And there are lots of other tricks we know. . . . I was never found out, but sabotage became so bad that they decided to separate us and ship us to various factories in Germany. Without warning they took me one morning to the station to be sent to Essen, but I escaped to the north, went home, but sent my folks a message and escaped across a southern border.

First Call From Sea

The first distress call ever sent from a ship at sea was flashed ashore on March 3, 1899, from the East Goodwin Lightship, which marks the dangerous Goodwin Sands off the south-eastern coast of England. The lightship was rammed by a freighter. Tugs were sent to her assistance and she was towed out of danger.

Requires Much Labor

The production of the world's annual supply of some 1,900,000,000 pounds of tea involves the work of more than 4,000,000 laborers on approximately 4,000,000 acres.

RUSSIAN GIRLS SURVIVE SINKING OFF NOVA SCOTIA

The two Russian girls at right, identified simply as Anna and Vala, were members of the crew of a Soviet freighter which sank after an accident 17 miles off Halifax harbor. They were rescued by a Canadian naval vessel, and are shown with a St. John Ambulance Corps worker at a Navy League hotel in an eastern Canadian port, where they received attention.

In The Line Of Duty

Man Killed On Roof Top During A London Blitz

In a blitz I had a man killed alongside me on a London roof top. We were standing next to one another watching for incendiaries; we'd been talking casually, when a bomb exploded very close—there was little warning—no time to fall flat. And my friend was hit in the stomach by a piece of the bomb, and he died almost immediately.

He was a quiet, peaceable, scholarly, elderly man who'd never done harm to a soul; bespectacled, kindly, grey-haired. It seemed so irrational that he should be so brutally killed; that this violence should spend itself upon anybody so gentle. I suspect that he didn't know what he died for.

The last thing he said, with the roar of other bombs nearby, was, "I'm sorry I'm being such a nuisance; don't bother about me." But this is the point: the death of that elderly man was important, we should bother about him; about every single one of the lives which are sacrificed and dedicated to freedom, now and in the future.—Howard Marshall, in London Calling.

Finger Print Expert

Flight Sergeant F. A. Dann With Air Force In England

After a long career with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Flight Sergeant F. A. Dann, of Winnipeg, Man., is using his closely scrutinizing eye in a very different way in the Royal Canadian Air Force who enlisted in England. There is no search for criminals in Flight Sergeant Dann's activities these days, despite the fact that he is a finger-print expert. He is now in charge of the reception orderly room at a Personnel Reception Centre, and finds his concerns with airmen personnel decidedly interesting.

Born in India, and schooled in England, F.S. Dann put in 21 years of service with the R.C.M.P., 12 years of that period being spent in Saskatchewan, other postings being to Vancouver, Winnipeg, and Nova Scotia. He had made a special study of ballistics and finger printing. He joined the R.C.A.F. service police in February, 1940, and proceeded overseas in September, being switched to his present post.

Martinique, French island in the West Indies, with an area of only 385 square miles, is the home of about 250,000 people. Empress Josephine was born there.

The top hat first appeared in England in 1796. It caused a riot.

Sheepskin Gloves

Help To Save Lives Of Shipwrecked British Sailors

The skins of South African sheep are helping to save the lives of shipwrecked British sailors.

Sheepskin gloves, large and warm, are now included in a lifeboat's equipment. Two and a half pairs of them are got from each sheepskin and big quantities are being turned out by the makers.

They are also turning out a great number of other types of gloves, mostly for the Royal Air Force, not to mention leather flying helmets at the rate of a thousand a week.

The army is getting from them gloves of ample size for protecting men at bayonet practice and they are also distributing quantities of boxing gloves to the forces generally.

No Time For Complacency

Chicago Paper Says American People Must Act Quickly

The American people must open their eyes to the task before them. They must throw off their deadly, fatalistic complacency. They must move forward not to the silly, cowardly hysteria which passes for patriotic vigor but to the stern knowledge that we can win this war only by realizing that it can be lost. The sacrifices we have been talking about must become swift, hard reality—sacrifices which assemble the wealth and savings of the rich, the earnings of the masses, the brain and brawn of the worker, the comforts of the home—all fused into one solid instrument of war and victory.

We cannot win the war next year if we lose it this year.—Chicago Sun.

Aircraft Engines

Will Be Manufactured In Canada For The First Time

Manufacture of Ranger aircraft engines will begin shortly in Ontario plants and R. P. Bell, director-general of aircraft production in Can. ada.

"This will be the first attempt to manufacture aircraft engines in the Dominion," Mr. Bell said. "In the past engines were imported to be fitted into the fuselages built here, but now Canada will be able to produce completely equipped planes."

The Ranger is a trainer 'plane engine which has been adopted by the United States army as a standard type, Mr. Bell said. The engine will be produced in Chrysler plants in Ontario and the quota has been set at 300 per month.

The moon has neither water or air

Young Patriot

Six-Year-Old Norwegian Boy Was Unafraid

To-day, as Norwegians believe they see the day of regained freedom and independence drawing nearer, many of them, whose status may have appeared at times to be doubtful, welcome—and, in fact seek —arrest by the Germans. Such arrest, it is believed, will be rather certain evidence that one has been on the "right" side when the time for settling accounts arrives. But the little boy Hjertgen was hardly motivated by any such thought.

Children of the city had been ordered to attend a Hitler youth exhibition. Instead of going in their marched past the door singing the national anthem and shouting "Long Live the King." All were arrested except a tiny six-year-old who had been overlooked. The little chap darted up to a policeman and declared:

"Long Live the King! I want to be arrested, too!"—News of Norway.

Churchill's Ancestry

British Prime Minister Can Claim Kinship With Roman Emperor

An industrious genealogist has unearthed some interesting facts about Mr. Churchill's ancestry.

As everybody knows, he is directly descended from the great Duke of Marlborough. Now, it appears, he can also claim descent from Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, Henry II., the Fair Maid of Kent (by her second marriage the wife of the Black Prince), and Essex, Queen Elizabeth's favorite.

To go further afield, he can number among his ancestors also the great warrior Charlemagne, crowned Roman Emperor in 801, and Philip the Hardy, King of France.

The proof of all these claims is to be found, by anyone who is diligent enough to look for it, in the "Complete Peerage" and "The Dictionary of National Biography."—News of the World.

Question For Nazis

A few years back Germany rejoiced in her "Strength Through Joy" movement. She boasted she was building a new and rugged race of men. Apparently they were not sufficiently rugged for a retreat from Russia. If strength came through joy what is it that comes from sorrow and the sense of impending defeat?

Kobe, Japan, is one of the Orient's great shipbuilding centres, as well as the centre of the country's matchmaking industry.

Forks were introduced into England by Thomas Coryat in 1608.

Had Exciting Life

Woman Now 83 Was Veteran Of Klondike Gold Rush

The wild stories of gun-fights between rough-and-ready miners during the Klondike gold rush are quashed by Miss Isabelle Munro, 82, of Brooks township, Ont., a veteran of the boom days in the Yukon. There are more shootings in Dawson at the present time than there were during the gold rush days, she says.

"A man could sleep by the side of the road with a bag of gold in his hand and no one would have disturbed him," claims Miss Munro. "All those stories are fictional. I know, because I went through the whole rush."

Miss Munro went to California in 1872 for her health and spent several years in the Southern States.

When gold was discovered in the Klondike area, she decided to go north to "the land of milk and honey."

"The trip was tough, but I enjoyed every bit of it," she relates. "Finally I landed in a town named Atlan in British Columbia and was told that there was no room at the inn. I had 10 cents and two weeks' provisions so I decided I better start working. I washed clothes, baked bread and boarded men at a nearby sawmill."

The next year, when we saw that there wasn't much gold in Atlan, I moved up the creek where a discovery had been made and started a restaurant there and called it the 'Fashion Restaurant.' The trip was long, 185 miles by dog team."

Miss Munro admits modestly it was 65 degrees below zero at the time she made the trip. She walked every step of the way.

"But I didn't notice the cold at all," she says. "I was wearing the same clothes I had worn from San Francisco. All you have to do is keep warm feet and a cool head and everything will be all right."

She got cold until I came back to Ontario and then I almost froze."

After a few years, Miss Munro started cooking at a hotel, and then went into the restaurant business again. Later, she obtained employment with the Bank of British North America at Dawson.

Bank work wasn't quite "exciting enough" so Miss Munro decided to start a dairy. She bought 23 cows, milked them by herself and delivered milk to every home in Dawson, a small community at that time. For 27 years she remained in this business, and then returned to Ontario where she "really felt the cold."

Miss Munro still has full use of all her faculties and is in good health. She looks back on her days in the north country pleasantly and declares she suffered no hardships.

Plenty In Reserve

Supply Of Tea In Canada Will Last For Long Time

"There is no possible thought of tea rationing at present," T. G. Wade, administrator, stated. "Canada consumes about 45,000,000 pounds of tea a year and we have about six months' supply on hand or near at hand."

"Added to the six months supply in processing stock," said L. Akerman, manager of the Empire Tea Bureau, "there is about two months' supply on the shelves of retailers, so we have about eight months' supply all told.

The most you can pay for a pound of tea is $1 a pound. A schedule of prices in the Canada Gazette shows maximum retail tea prices of 85 cents to $1 a pound and top prices that retailers may pay of 74 to 80 cents a pound. The wartime prices board recently announced an equalization of tea prices and a uniform subsidy on imports.

Device Too Heavy

Both Nazi and British bombers have radio-controlled time devices on their leading edges. However, it seems that the Nazi snipper is far too heavy and thus affects the ship's performance.

Glycerine, which is needed in making war equipment comes from coconut and palm oils, leaving soap as a by-product.

THESE MEN AVENGED THE ARK ROYAL

It was a little British corvette, H.M.S. Marigold, which avenged the Ark Royal by sinking the German submarine whose torpedo was believed to have ended the career of the gallant aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean. Shown here is the Marigold's competent looking crew, with their commander, Lieut. J. Greenwick, R.N.V.R., in the centre. The corvette dropped depth charges which forced the U-boat to the surface, then sank it with gunfire. Thirty-four German seamen were picked up and made prisoners.

Over A Century Ago

Indians Rationed Maple Sugar Which Was Hard To Get

Sugar rationing was a bit of a problem in Saskatchewan as far back as 150 years ago, an amateur historian in Regina reports.

The rationing was done among the Indians, not by governmental decree but by the head of the family—if that family was fortunate enough to have sugar.

Maple sugar was a popular but hard-to-get delicacy. Indians usually had to make an annual pilgrimage eastward to the maple fields and there they were able to trade in their beaver skins to the traders for loaf sugar. A red coat bever skin might bring about five pounds of maple sugar loaf.

Until time for the next jaunt east, the big chunks of sugar would be toted about the plains in gail bladder taken from animals.

One can easily imagine the way in which the head of the household must have kept an eagle-eye on the sugar situation when trips

One problem not faced by the squaws was that of trying to keep sugar moist enough for preserving. Indians did not preserve fruits, says the historian. They gathered the fruits, dried them and put them in their fish, buffalo, bear, beaver or muskrat pemmican. Common fruits were Saskatoons and high tree cranberries.

Choke cherries were dried, pounded into a fine mealy flour and fried in the fat from animals they could get—including buffalo fat and skunk fat.

Tea, especially recommended for the stomach, was found in most of the dried leaves of sage brush. Seneca roots were also largely used for medicine.

Salt is believed to have come into use among the Indians about 1,000 years ago but was not generally used with the plains Indians until about 150 years ago. Supplies were obtained from salt deposits in Texas and Oklahoma.

For Several Reasons

Royal Family Move From Palace To London Flat

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth decided to move from Buckingham Palace home of the British Royal family for more than 100 years, to a modest London flat.

The move will mark radical departure from court etiquette, since installation of the Royal Family in the ornate palace has been as much a part of British Empire traditions as the Coronation ceremony.

The King and Queen are believed to have decided to transfer their living quarters for two reasons. The call into service of their household staff has left only a few attendants in the huge royal residence. The history palace, and the King and Queen have long been known to prefer less ostentatious quarters.

The Queen once remarked that neither she nor King George was administrative by temperament.

It was understood that for purposes of state, the King and Queen would continue to maintain Clarence House, residence of Buckingham, but would live at the flat in London's fashionable West End. The flat is being built into the fourth floor of a new steel-and-concrete office-building.

The announcement of the intended move caused little stir in war-time London, where in peace it probably would have caused a major social upheaval.

Queen Victoria moved into Buckingham Palace during the first month of her reign, and the Royal Family had made it its London quarters ever since.

Buckingham Palace and its grounds were hit frequently during the German bombings of 1940 and early 1941, but no damage was done. One bomb struck the Queen's apartment. Several members of the royal staff were killed.

The British Navy

Has Been Fighting Successfully Against Heavy Odds

Our sea power has been exerted as never before in this struggle. The general public are apt to forget the odds which the Navy has faced in this war and the grimness of the task which it undertook when the French navy fell away from its side.

To the list of the allied navies overcame the German navy. In this war until quite recently one British Navy has kept the seas alone against the Axis powers of the Mediterranean —mare nostrum to Mussolini and his Wops—has been ours; we have been set on the defensive, for the Axis efforts to make the Atlantic too hot to hold our shipping. We have held the Western approaches and dominated the Channel.

When history is written, even when the first full view of the war can be obtained, it will be conceded that not Drake nor even Nelson did wonders so great!—The Navy (London).

Something About Time

For every 15 degrees of longitude west of the international date line, the new day begins an hour earlier. As we completely circle the globe, we find a day beginning just as the same day is ending at the 180th meridian.

Except in the maritime provinces, 95 per cent. of forest land is still property of the crown.

IT'S TIME TO CHEW BIG BEN Chewing Tobacco

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Field guns on skis are the Red Army's latest contribution to winter warfare.

Japanese at Vancouver said Japanese workmen were being hired to work in lumber camps in Ontario.

Rationing of retreaded tires as well as new tires and tubes in the United States may begin this month, it was learned from government sources.

The foreign office announced that Great Britain will lend China up to £50,000,000 ($222,000,000) for war purposes.

Vast regions in the Siberian wilds are being placed in cultivation to strengthen Russia's massive war effort.

Canada has opened negotiations for an exchange of representatives with Soviet Russia, Prime Minister King told the House of Commons.

The Italian government has reduced the meat ration to 3½ ounces a week for each person and restricted its consumption to one day a week.

A considerable number of Japanese detained in other parts of the southwest Pacific war area, including women, have arrived in Australia for internment.

Stocks of raw sugar held in Canadian refineries at the close of 1941 totalled 241,767,600 pounds compared with 140,970,614 pounds at the close of 1940, the Dominion bureau of statistics reported.

Residence Of Ex-Kaiser

Hitler Orders House At Doorn Turned Into German Museum

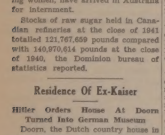
Doorn, the Dutch country house in which Wilhelm II. lived and died, is to be turned into a German museum, Hitler has personally given orders that everything is to be left in the house as it was when the ex-Kaiser died. In addition, a great mausoleum is to be built to house the earthly remains of the ex-Kaiser, although it is not yet settled whether the ex-Kaiser will be finally buried in Potsdam or whether the mausoleum will be built at Doorn. 'As the Germans are making plans to incorporate Holland for all time into the Greater German Reich, the mausoleum will probably be built at Doorn.

Huge Export Industry

Australia's Wool Clip For Coming Season Estimated At 3,500,000 Bales

With 120,000,000 sheep an all time record, Australia now has more sheep than any other country. The clip for the coming season is estimated by the Wool Board at 3,500,000 bales of 300 pounds each, worth to the 95,000 growers at least $240,000,000. As 80 per cent. of the clip is exported, the industry provides more export benefit than all other industries combined.

The man of the hour didn't get there in a minute.



Railways Aid War Effort

President Of Canadian National Railways Says This Is A War Of Transport

The prime function of the railways to-day is to do their part in carrying out the war programme, and the whole effort of their workers will continue to be directed to their war duties, R. C. Vaughan, president of the Canadian National Railways, declared in an address which he delivered as guest speaker to the Canadian Club of Montreal.

"Railways in Action," was the title of Mr. Vaughan's address and in stressing the role being played today by Canada's railways he said:

"This is a war of transport—transport on land, transport on sea, transport in the air. The railway is a mighty war machine, and war conditions present a challenge to management and to railway workers which will be met in full. No war will not be satisfied until we are certain that Canada will say at the end of the war, so help us God, better done than that of the railways."

Mr. Vaughan said that at the outbreak of war Canada had nearly 43,000 miles of steam railway and of this 51 per cent. was operated by the Canadian National. Previously there had been a period nearly ten years of enforced savings yet the operators of the properties had maintained lines and equipment in good order and when war came Canada found itself in possession of an asset of incomparable value, railways serving every community, large and small, between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

"Even the light traffic lines which had long been a heavy drain on the net revenues of the railway came to have an added value to the nation," Mr. Vaughan declared. "In new industries began to take shape in communities where there had been no industry before; landing fields, schools and depots for the Common-wealth Training Plan—more than a hundred in number, and great military camps appeared, many of them situated on vacant or barren land. Each had one requirement which had to be met: it must be served by a railway to make its operation possible. Shipbuilding plants were established or enlarged—all, again finding the railway essential to bring them the material for their work. Foodstuffs from tens of thousands of farms rolled in refrigerator and other cars to our ports to be dispatched overseas, and that great stream continues. "The natural resources of the forest and of the mine were required as never before for the new methods, local warfare, and the railway with it fitted stretching into the so-called wilderness of Canada brought these resources out to be used either in the Dominion, in Britain, or elsewhere."

Mr. Vaughan recalled lines which had been built for the development of the country and which had led to the opening of northwestern Quebec and the establishment of such a great enterprise as the Noranda mines, the building of lines in Manitoba which made possible the opening of the Flin Flon mines, now the enormous Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, and he continued: "It was suggested from time to time that practically all of the National transcontinental main line between Quebec and Moncton should disappear. That line is now the most vital railway line in the transportation of war supplies from Canada to Great Britain. Other suggestions included the abandonment of the Canadian National lines between Ottawa and Winnipeg, and between Toronto and Winnipeg, and it would not be difficult to recognize the effect, particularly at the present time, of such a step had it been taken. I mention these suggestions to show how fortunate Canada is to have available for her wartime needs adequate railway mileage into and through all her immense territory." Improved financial conditions were dealt with by Mr. Vaughan finding these due to increased efficiency and economy. In 1941 the physical volume of traffic on the Canadian National was 27 per cent. greater than that handled in 1926, yet the operating expenses in 1941 were twenty million dollars, or eight per cent. less than in 1926.

In concluding Mr. Vaughan said: "In the Canadian Active Forces to-day there are some nine thousand men from the Canadian railroads, and a large additional number are in the merchant marine. In the shops of both railway companies heavy weapons for the armies and navies of the united nations are being fashioned. In its shipyard at Prince Rupert the Canadian National Railways is building cargo and passenger steamships, while officers from both railways are loaned to Canada, British and other governments to direct many important branches of war effort."

Girl Messengers

Appear To Be Giving Better Service Than The Boys

We've just received a report on telegraph girls versus boys, and the girls won on all points. Since the war, telegram delivery boys have become almost extinct, and in their place are girls. The comparisons (odious as they may seem) boil down to (a) girls are much braider than boys; (b) girls remember more business like; (b) girls don't fuss or fight; (c) girls are much quicker on the uptake; (d) girls are more polite and more correct addresses; (d) girls are more cheerful and seldom grumble; (e) girls don't complain about their personal appearance and therefore are a credit to their employers, who supply them with uniforms. Our information on this matter comes straight from the horse's mouth, from C.P.R. officialdom, so it can't be wrong.—Toronto Evening Telegram.

The Nazis have just announced that all the works of E. Phillips Oppenheim are to be banned in the Third Reich.

London tailors say there are 30 buttons on the average male lounge suit.

Four towns in the United States are named Turkey. 2400

NEW CBC PROGRAMMES

On February 9th in the early morning hours, National Daylight Saving was instituted throughout Canada, coincident with a similar move in the United States. As the various networks had already been in Daylight Saving in Canada, many adjustments were necessitated in CBC Programme Schedules. Listeners who in recent weeks have found their favorite programmes popping up on new days or at new hours will understand this that the new National Daylight Saving law is the cause.

All other considerations are secondary to winning the war these days, and many important CBC programmes in the new schedules are therefore related to war service in one way or another. Recently a new series broadcast in co-operation with the Director of Public Information has been commenced, under the title "As A Matter of Fact." This is heard daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, at 5.30 p.m. CST, 4.30 p.m. MST. These times are subject to change under the new Daylight Saving schedules, which at this writing have not yet been announced.

A new series of interest to Canadians on the cultural side is the weekly broadcast of British Ballad Operas, from Toronto. This is heard on Sundays at 7.30 p.m. CST, 6.30 p.m. MST (again subject to change under Daylight Saving). In the opening broadcast in January, the eminent British conductor, Eugene Goossens, directed Handel's *Acis and Galatea*, and in the second programme Rose Bampton, celebrated young soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was heard in Henry Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas*. Other famous artists to be heard are John Brownlee, baritone, of the Metropolitan Opera, and Raoul John, tenor. Elvin McArthur, Sir Ernest MacMillan, and Arthur Benjamin are among the well known conductors who will take part. Soon to come on operas to be heard are: The Bohemian Girl, by Michael Balfe; Merrie England, by Sir Edward German; The Immortal Hour, by Rutland Boughton; Hug the Drover, by Ralph Vaughan Williams; The Devil Take Her, by Arthur Benjamin; and Trial at Through Fire, by Healey Willan. She had a new opera specially commissioned by the CBC from Dr. Healey Willan, eminent Canadian composer and vice-principal of Toronto's famous Conservatory of Music. Its sub-title is: "An Odyssey of 1942."

A Courteous Rebuke

Great Musician Knew What He Could Say To Emperor

At a fete given in Franz Liszt's honor before the Russian czar, Nicholas I. requested the great virtuoso to play. The music had scarcely begun when the pianist accidentally caught sight of the Czar, and was astonished to discover that he was not listening, but was talking to one of his generals. Liszt continued to play, Nicholas to talk. Suddenly Liszt stopped. While the court stared in silent amazement, the Emperor went to Liszt and inquired what had happened.

"When the Emperor talks," the great virtuoso replied quietly, "everybody else must be silent."

"But when Liszt plays," rejoined Nicholas in a tone of deep sincerity, "the Emperor must be silent."

Quite Characteristic

The clerk had just completed a quarter-century of faithful service and the boss handed him a big envelope inscribed, "In token of this memorable date."

The clerk opened the envelope and found a photograph of his employer.

"Well, what do you think of my gift to you?" the employer asked.

"It's just like you," was the ambiguous answer.

New Plastic Material

Expected To Solve Problem Of Shortage In War Industries

Excelite, a new construction material somewhat resembling plastic, has made its appearance as a substitute for critical war materials in the U.S.

The product, announced by Designers for Industry, Inc., is expected to solve the problems of many manufacturers unable to obtain materials because of priorities. Materials used in the new product include a major portion of wood excelsior, water, a small amount of silicate of soda, soybean protein and quinidine. Advantages claimed for the plastic-like wood are that it is strong and resilient, heat insulating, is easily handled without danger of breakage, can be sawed, planed or nailed, and will not swell or bulge. The use of long cut strands of wood which have not been acted upon by chemicals is responsible for the strength of the product.

"PIN-MONEY" FROCK IS GAY

By Anne Adams

Just a little "pin-money" will make cheery frock—and how nice it is to work it! Pattern 4952 by Anne Adams is fun to sew, too—it doesn't take long to stitch up. Has the smart, convenient front buttoning, the unusual scalloped collar and cuffs which could be in contrasting piqué on a vegetable-print dress—or make the whole thing of one fabric. Two optional pockets are scalloped too. You'll find the frock either down a large figure cleverly and yet gives you freedom while you work. Let the Sewing Instructor help you make this short-sleeved frock a success-day wear, perhaps another with long shirtmaker sleeves for the street. The belt is a sash-tie one, with expensive cottons to choose from—none this budget mode to-day!

Pattern 4952 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 3¾ yards 35 inch fabric and ½ yard contrast.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Be sure to plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and order from: Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

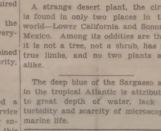
Making Aircraft

At the beginning of 1942, 37,339 men and women were employed in the aircraft industry of Canada, of these 30,287 were working in manufacturing plants, 5,040 were engaged in repair and overhaul, and 2,052 on various sub-contracts.

No Two Alike

A strange desert plant, the cirio, is found in only two places in the world—Lower California and Sonora, Mexico. Among its oddities are that it is not a tree, not a shrub, has no true limbs, and no two plants are alike.

The deep blue of the Sargasso sea in the tropical Atlantic is attributed to great depth of water, lack of turbidity and scarcity of microscopic marine life.



REG'LAR FELLERS—By Proxy

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FEBRUARY 15

THE HEALING MINISTRY OF JESUS

Golden text: He had compassion on them: and healed their sick. Matthew 14:14.

Lesson: Mark 1:35-3:12; Luke 4:42-44; 5:12-39.

Devotional reading: Psalm 103:1-13.

Explanations and Comments

A Paralytic Healed, Mark 2:1-12; Luke 5:17-26. Some days after the events recorded in our last lesson, Jesus returned to Capernaum. When it became known that he was in the house, people came in crowds to see him. They filled the house, jammed the door leading to the street, and hung around in such crowds outside that no one else could enter. When four men, who had heard of Jesus' wonderful deeds of healing and believed implicitly in his power, approached with a paralyzed friend on a light pallet, no one would make room for them. The four men were resourceful and undiscouraged. Taking their burden up the outer stairway to the roof, they removed the covering and made a hole large enough to let the man down on his bed at the foot of the Great Physician.

"If you find that one door is blocked, try another; and if no ordinary way is open, make a new and extraordinary way. Tear up the roof, make a new departure. Love is inventive, and enthusiasm is persistent" (Samuel Chadwick).

And Jesus, seeing their faith, or, as the King James Version has it, When Jesus saw their faith, he said. As you read the story, what is it that you especially admire in those four men? Their faith? Their ingenuity? Their ability when the regular avenue of approach was closed to them to find another way? Or their persistence in their purpose? Their pluckiness? Their proof of the kindness that aroused the approbation of Jesus; it was their faith that was proved by their deed. They believed in him and in his power to cure their friend. Their confidence in him was absolute.

Fighting The Japs

British Writer Thinks It Will Be A Tough Job

In fighting the Japanese it seems to me we should try to keep the following considerations well in mind. The Japanese believe in their cause with a degree of religious fanaticism we should always find hard to understand. They are incredibly hard workers and amazingly tenacious. They are very resolute, and that goes for the women as well as the men. I don't think these qualities will avail them in the end. That end will be, if I may be so rash as to hazard a guess, the most terrible internal revolution in Japan, with the nation fighting against faction, a revolution due to the break-up of the immense fortunes, that are the only my guess. Meanwhile, it is certain we have got a tough job on.—Robert Nichols, in London Listener.

The Worst Offender

The Lake Shasheen Sentinel gives us this story: She was telling her neighbor about the guest who had left with a fresh cold.

"And, what's more," she said, "he ate our egg."

Clothing Prices Down

A board of trade order reduced the prices of suits, costumes, coats and other articles of women's garments and increased the quality to give approximately 50 per cent. extra wear.

The eastern coast of North America was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1597.

The Rana Goliath frog, of west Africa, grows as large as a terrier dog.

MICKIE SAYS—

Some Good Suggestions

On How To Make Your Sugar Ration Hold Out

Laura Pepper, chief of the Agriculture Department's consumer service section, has come to the rescue of Canadian housewives with a handful of suggestions to help them get by with less sugar under the new rationing plan.

Setting the household sugar quota at three-quarters of a pound a person a week will make the rich desserts of recent years only "sweet memories," Miss Pepper said.

She forecast a return to popularity for plain, unfrosted cakes of other years and suggested more fruit would be used to top off Canadian meals.

"Syrup and honey are good sugar substitutes," she said. "Of course, we don't know yet what quantities will be available, but at least we have them to sweeten breakfast cereal. And raisins are good as a cereal sweetener, too."

One of the secrets of successful sugar planning would be to measure it carefully—"not waste it in the bottom of coffee and tea cups."

Here are some more of her sugar-saving suggestions:

1. Choose recipes requiring the least amount of sugar;

2. Make cakes without frosting;

3. Use fruits—fresh, dried or preserved—for deserts in place of desserts rich in sugar;

4. Bake apples or pears with little water and baste with their own syrup.

5. Cook dried fruit in water in which it has been soaked if time is needed, add it after the fruit is cooked and while it is still warm.

The German army had 781,000 horses in active duty in June, 1940.

HELP STOP COUGHS COLDS FAST...EASY

The new improved Buckley Formula is all medicine—no syrup — acts faster on coughs and colds—gives you more for your money. See how it's the purest

BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE

Export Of Eggs

Expected To Be Much Larger This Year Than In 1941

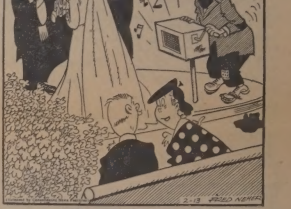
Exports of eggs in 1942 are likely to be from two to three times 1941 shipments of about 11½ million dozens, says the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada. In order to meet export commitments, the goal set for every poultry producer in 1942 is to increase the production of his entire laying flock by two eggs per hen per month. Quality is also stressed. Assured of comparatively good prices throughout the period of heaviest production, it is expected that poultrymen will respond with a record production of eggs throughout the winter and spring months. Prices should continue strong next summer. A considerable increase in spring hatchings is in prospect, and commercial hatcheries will likely experience a keen demand for pullets.

A Mohammedan Rule

To avoid danger of contracting any of the 70 dire diseases, a Mohammedan rule of the Koran requires each of the faithful to begin each meal with salt.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher

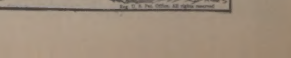


"The organist didn't show up!"

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson

BY GENE BYRNES



NEW SET-UP FOR CANADIAN ARMY MEANS MORE ACTIVE ROLE FOR MILITARY SERVICES

Ottawa.—The new set-up for the Canadian reserve army, an army to be composed of men not eligible by age or medical category for active service, was announced by the department of national defence.

Under the new arrangement men in the age and other classifications liable to compulsory military service will no longer be exempt from compulsory call-up by reason of membership in reserve army units.

As previously forecast, the set-up envisages a more active role for the reserve in Canada's military organization than any hitherto contemplated, fulfilment of the role making more training and the provision of more equipment which now is available and will be issued.

The reserve will be organized in 11 brigade groups, one in each military district and each complete with the artillery and auxiliary services usually associated with a fully-organized brigade overseas. One of the brigade groups has been already organized on the Pacific coast.

The defence department's statement said future enlistments in the reserve will be entirely local:

1. To men under 19 and over 35.

2. To those in the intervening age groups who have been rejected for overseas service because of medical category.

3. To those who have been granted postponements from active service because of key employment in war industry.

A brigade group normally comprises three or four infantry battalions and necessary ancillary troops such as army service corps, medical corps, pay corps, artillery.

A brigade group in each military district will not call for inclusion of all the reserve army units in that district as most districts have a considerable number of reserve units. The 11 brigade groups in all, however, will be the equivalent of four divisions.

Reserve units got included in the brigade will be made responsible for local defence and aiding the civil power in the event of air attack or other serious disturbances due to enemy action. They, however, will carry on more or less as before as individual units but with accelerated training.

Each new brigade group will have full-time brigade commander from the active army and a brigade staff.

"These brigades," said the announcement, "will be organized and formed as a fighting formation with the ancillary troops and services usually associated with a fully organized brigade overseas."

The extended periods of camp and other training required to bring the reserve units up to the desired efficiency will be arranged as to avoid all ranks to attend without undue interference with their civilian employment as many men in the reserve are engaged in vital war jobs.

"Equipment is becoming available in increasing quantities and greater opportunity will be provided for more intensive training at local armories and on weekend tactical exercises with pay," said the announcement.

"Service in reserve units, whether within or without the newly-constituted brigade groups, will give to citizens who are unable to serve in the active forces an opportunity to devote time to effective military training so as to be capable of serving in an emergency."

While the announcement did not say so, it is understood a high degree of mobility is contemplated for the brigade groups. Some mechanical transport will be provided. When their training, organization and equipment reaches the desired degree it is expected they will be capable of being moved from one part of the country to another.

Thus, in the event of invasion, all might be moved towards the coast attacks, not necessarily into the front line but fairly close to the front as supporting troops.

By the restrictions on enlistment, the reserve in future will leave all eligible men—except those from 35 to 45—available for enlistment in the active army for service anywhere in the world or for compulsory military training. Men called up for training are not required to serve overseas but are retained in the army for active service in Canada after completing their four-month training course.

The restriction leaves a wide group within which voluntary enlistment is the only way of getting into the front line but fairly close to the front as supporting troops.

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The restriction leaves a wide group within which voluntary enlistment is the only way of getting into the front line on the basis of the present system of calling up men.

So far only those who were 21 to 24 in July, 1940, or who subsequently reach the age of 21 and are unmarried and without children are called.

From now on men from 19 to 21, from 26 to 35 if up to active service standards and not married or widowers without children, as well as married men and widowers without children from 21 to 26, will not be taken on the strength of reserve units. If they wish to wear a uniform they must join the active forces. 2450

New Rule In Egypt

Will Have First United Front Regime Since War Began

Cairo.—King Farouk asked Mustapha Nahas Pasha, head of the Wafd, Egypt's largest political party, to form a national union government to replace the cabinet of Husein Sirry Pasha, which resigned recently.

Political circles declared Nahas commands the support of the majority of the people and said the king's decision was satisfactory to the Wafd party leaders.

The Wafd had previously refused to participate in recent cabinets. Formation of a government representing all political parties will give Egypt the first united front administration since the war began.

More Money To Spend

Retail Trade in December Reached A New Peak

Ottawa.—Because the people had more money to spend, retail trade statistics hit a 13-year peak during December 1940.

The Dominion bureau of statistics made this clear, reporting that the amount of money spent in retail trading establishments in Canada during December was 61 per cent. higher than in December, 1940, and "exceeded that of any other month in the records of the past 13 years."

Spirited Christmas buying, traced to increased consumer purchasing power, was held responsible for the advance.

Hitler Prepares For Offensive Against Russia

The difficulty in attempting to estimate impossibility of to-day's Russian successes in relation to their effect upon next spring and summer's operations lies in the fact that it is impossible to tell the size of the forces with which Hitler is holding most of his territorial gains of last summer.

Both lines are working feverishly behind the swaying, snow-gripped lines to prepare the mechanized armies which can go into action when winter loosens its hold upon the country. Unless there is a serious deterioration in the German position in the next two or three months the prospects are that Hitler will still hold most of the Ukraine and the Crimean peninsula from which to launch a desperate bid for victory.

If, as is widely believed, Hitler underestimated the Russians when he launched his invasion last year, then the error will not be repeated this year. When the attack comes it will be backed with the full force of the whole production of men and machines of the reich and her satellite nations, wielded by the new armies of 1941 and 1942 whose older brothers have died in their hundreds of thousands on the broad eastern front.

But on the Allied side the lessons were not wasted. Russian industry, largely dislocated by the early loss of the Donets basin, operates at high efficiency deep in the interior. Vast reserve armies are in motion. Britain and United States are still sending munitions, the amount dependent alike on the shipping available and the new reconnaissance which Japan thrust upon the United Nations.

In this connection, however, the New York Times published a disquieting report by a Washington correspondent saying that in the last three months the United States had delivered to Russia less than half of the promised war equipment.

It is said, however, that considerable concern to certain war administrators who know the extent of German preparations for a new spring drive."

It will be recalled that Prime Minister Churchill said recently his talks with Stalin also had fallen somewhat behind, although he promised they would be made good in February.

New Ally For De Gaulle

King Of French West Africa District Pledges Allegiance

London.—Free French headquarters has announced a new ally—Koadio Adiomani, king of 200,000 natives inhabiting the Bondoukou district of the Ivory coast, part of Vichy-controlled French West Africa.

An announcement said he had joined Free French forces with thousands of his subjects.

The king and his entourage arrived on British Gold Coast territory. British authorities gave the natives a cordial welcome and the king sent a message to De Gaulle declaring loyalty for Germany and allegiance to the Free French. 2450

Foreign Forces

Men May Join Armies Raised In Canada By Recognized Governments

Ottawa.—The government has decided to permit men who came here from Poland, Norway, The Netherlands, Belgium or Czecho-Slovakia and now are naturalized Canadians, to join forces being raised in Canada by recognized governments of their native lands.

In the past the government has refused to allow naturalized men to be enlisted in foreign forces recruited here, in the belief that service in such a force would interefere with their allegiance as Canadians when they returned after the war.

The new policy, does not extend to free French because the Free French ruling body is not recognized as a government. Any naturalized Canadian from France wishing to enlist would have to join Canada's army.

Daylight Saving

Some Slight Changes To Be Made In Railway Time Tables

Montreal.— Principal changes in railway practice due to the general adoption of daylight saving time will be in suburban services, C. W. Johnston, general passenger traffic manager of the Canadian National Railways, said in a statement released to the press.

Travellers who plan journeys will do well to obtain timetables and make themselves acquainted with the hours of departure and arrival," he said.

Some adjustment will be made but it is expected through trains will leave stations at the hours which have been in use for many years.

This standardization of time would be of great value in the transportation service, he said, since it would equalize the times of trains going to and coming from the United States.

State Of Siege

London.—A Reuters despatch from Stockholm said measures approaching a state of siege has been imposed by Nazi authorities upon Amsterdam as a result of demonstrations and sabotage. No civilians may go out of doors after 8 p.m. and street cars stop running at seven.

GIVEN COMMAND

Lieut.-Col. J. N. Simmons, officer commanding the 2nd battalion of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, has been appointed to command the new active battalion which will carry on in place of the battalion lost at Hong Kong. The Royal Rifles of Canada, which served at Hong Kong with the Winnipeg unit, also is being reconstituted.

Workers In Ottawa

Canadian Government Has 65,000 Men And Women On Pay Roll

Ottawa. — The Canadian government now employs 65,000 men and women on full-time work, it was shown in an estimate prepared by the finance department. The number of full-time government workers in Ottawa is approximately 25,000. In addition there are many part time workers and temporary employees.

Typhus Is Spreading

Berne, Switzerland.—Spotted typhus has spread from the eastern front to Germany and the Nazi-occupied areas, the German health ministry announced, listing 126 cases in Germany and 138 in the occupied eastern countries.

Road To Alaska

U.S. Governor Wants Two Or More Highways Constructed

Washington. — Governor Ernest Gruening of Alaska told United States house of representatives road committee he expects that two or more highways from the United States to Alaska will be constructed to meet the demand for land transportation of supplies and war munitions.

The governor, supporting a bill to authorize construction of a $50,000,000 international highway, said Canada has not indicated that it opposed the proposal. He said immediate action is necessary and that a delay of a few weeks may mean delay construction for a year.

Gruening said the road would enable rapid movement of supplies to the great military and naval bases in Alaska.

Representatives Usher Burdick (Rep., North Dakota) and H. C. Andersen (Rep., Minnesota) urged adoption of the prairie route from Minneapolis to Edmonton, and to Prince George as a route farther from the oceans and less subject to attack. The latter route, they said, can be believed the prairie route might be constructed soon after the first route was built.

It Was A Gift

Russia Seizes 1,500 Brand New Tractors

London.—The British say the Russian army in the Ukraine has 1,200 brand new, unused tractors just delivered F.O.B. from factories in Germany.

The B.B.C. quotes Moscow press dispatches that the tanks were seized in the Soviet capture of Lozovaya before they could be put into action. This, says the B.B.C., indicates the violence of the Russian attack.

May Make Some Changes In Air Raid Defence

Ottawa.—Slackening of Canada's protective lighting restrictions appeared in prospect following passage of a conference of air raids precautions authorities from all parts of the Dominion of a resolution calling on federal A.R.P. authorities to accept provincial recommendations for the exemption from the black-out edict.

Passage of the resolution came at the end of a two-day conference called by Pensions Minister MacKenzie in order that federal authorities might obtain the views of municipal and provincial authorities looking toward drafting of uniform lighting regulations for the Dominion.

Also attending the conference, under chairmanship of Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, director of air raids precautions, were high-ranking men of the navy, army and air force.

Recommendation was made that order-in-council fixing the present restrictions which call for the extinguishing of all outdoor lights unless they are shielded in such a way as considered subject to risk of enemy attack, be left as it is on the understanding that exceptions asked by provincial A.R.P. authorities be accepted unless overruled by military authorities of the district concerned.

The conference was told that present lighting restrictions should be maintained on both coasts—Canada's most vulnerable points—and that restrictions should be lessened in central Canada and other areas not in imminent danger of enemy action.

Far-Reaching Decisions

Will Probably Result From McNaughton's Visit To Canada

Somewhere in England.—Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian corps, now home in Canada after two years on the English front, is expected to establish personal liaison with the general staff in Canada which may clear the decks for far-reaching decisions affecting the Dominion's part in the war.

For the last six weeks he has been devising new proposed plans for the army. He attended a conference in London and held frequent parleys in his home, which served him as a comfortable office during his convalescence.

During his time in England he has made the friendliest relations with British war leaders and, in recent weeks, has been in touch with Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial general staff, and Gen. Sir Bernard Paget, chief of the home forces.

More Propaganda

Germany Trying To Make Trouble Between Australia And Britain

Canberra.—Australian Prime Francis Forde branded as an "absolute lie" German propaganda to the effect Australian troops had been left in Bengazi to carry out a tough fight.

"There are absolutely no Australians engaged in the Bengazi area," Mr. Forde said. "The statement is typical Axis propaganda designed to drive a wedge between Australia and Britain, and to affect public morale."

IMPROVED TYPES OF WEAPONS ARE VERY ESSENTIAL, SAYS LIEUT.-GENERAL McNAUGHTON

Ottawa.—Canada can make a tremendous contribution to the winning of the war by putting its brains—its work, Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian Corps overseas, said at a press conference.

To this end he wants Canadian technicians to study every weapon and see if they cannot produce a better one, one capable of being turned out in mass production in the factories of North America.

"I have a feeling that out of Canada will come new and improved types of weapons and more effective weapons," said the general, who has been in touch with the army overseas has just none of the enthusiasm for scientific research which he displayed while chairman of the National Research Council.

"We have reached no finality in the development of weapons of war," he said, after commenting on the fine products of Canadian industry reaching the army overseas. All along the line, he said, from gun to boot, these products were "better than the best."

"Now that we have our production organized," he said, "we can very well take some of our best production men and set them to work on research to see if we can't get something better."

As Canadian factories enter production the products are sent to the overseas army for practical tests, he said. As a result the Canadian army overseas was itching for the time when it could get its hands on Canadian-made products with which to go to war.

"The best tanks of a year ago are out-moded to-day," he said. "The best tanks of to-day will be out-moded in six months."

"By using our brains in the incessant and everlasting struggle for superior weapons we have got a great contribution to make."

Canada's new heavy tank, soon to be in the hands of the Canadian overseas army, is called "The Ram," he said, and he described it as the "best ever."

Gen. McNaughton said he would spend "just a very short time" in Canada. He had been given a clean bill of health by army doctors following his recent illness but had been advised to delay his return to active command and so "on the principle of trying to capitalize on adversity" was paying a visit to Canada.

During his stay here he will renew contacts with the staffs in Canada, exchange views and tidy up some administrative matters.

He had a deep interest in the mobilization of Canadian industry and hoped to see something of that, particularly because of his satisfaction with the quality of the Bren guns, Bren carriers, tanks, armored cars and other products being shipped overseas.

"In this war as you know manpower is not the only thing" said the general, "it is the combination of manpower and industrial power that counts. You have got to use machines to multiply the work of man."

Canadians should be thankful it is that kind of war because no people in the world have a better background in the use of machinery.

He was also anxious to see in Canada some of the training units for officers, non-commissioned officers and tradesmen where soldiers get their training in the use of machines.

Equipped In Six Weeks

Canada Can Outfit Each Army Division Very Quickly

New York.—Victor T. Goggin, of Toronto, general manager of Warnes Housing, Ltd., of Canada, told the Canadian Club of New York that "we are now producing at a rate which enables us to equip a new army division every six weeks."

Speaking on "Canada at War" Mr. Goggin said that "right now in Canada our plane manufacturers have in hand orders for nearly 8,500 planes. On the basis of population this would be the equivalent of 83,500 planes in the United States."

During the first 11 months of 1941 Mr. Goggin said Canada produced and shipped to Britain more food, munitions, and equipment than was shipped from the United States.

Taking Precautions

Valuable Documents Will Be Removed From Ottawa If Necessary

Ottawa.—A secret repository is being planned to house valuable documents from the public archives in the event of air raid threats, it was disclosed by Dr. Gustave Lanctot, Dominion archivist, stated in the annual report of public archives tabled in the House of Commons.

A list of the most valuable manuscripts, pictures, maps and printed material has already been prepared and these articles will be removed from Ottawa at the first warning from military authorities, the report said.

For War Prisoners

Shipment Of Food To Be Sent To Prisoners In Japan

Toronto.—A shipment of food soon will be en route to Allied prisoners of war in Japan. The Red Cross Society announces that it will send 3,000 tons of bulk food when the names of prisoners have been obtained and agreement reached with Japan.

Under the agreement sought by the Red Cross the shipment would be made in a special vessel sailing from Australia. Expenses for the food, under present plans, will be shared by the Canadian, Australian, British and American branches of the Red Cross.

The reason for the shipment is that Japanese food standards are below those of the western world.

Dean Of Advertising Men

Toronto.—J. J. Gibbons, 64, dean of Canadian advertising men and founder and president of the agency bearing his name, died at his home here after an illness of three months. He founded the J. J. Gibbons Ltd., advertising agency 43 years ago, and became known as one of the outstanding advertising men in Canada.

Travel Again Restricted

Berne, Switzerland.—For the second time in less than three weeks Germany has imposed restrictions on civilian railway travel in order to relieve railroads in the tremendous effort to transport fresh supplies of men and arms to the eastern front.

ALLIED AIR FORCES OPERATING OVER WIDE STRETCHES TAKE A HEAVY TOLL OF ENEMY SHIPS

London.—Allied air forces operating over wide stretches of European and Pacific waters sank or damaged 74 Axis vessels of all types in January, it was estimated in an official summary.

In the Pacific theatre, where Allied strength is increasing, 52 Japanese vessels were sent to the bottom or hit. Destruction of a 20,000-ton liner was the highlight of operations in the Mediterranean, where 15 vessels were sunk or damaged.

In the North Sea and off the Atlantic coast six enemy supply ships and a tanker were sunk, damaged or set afire.

The European total includes attacks on convoys off the Netherlands coast and on ships shipping in the North Sea, and a series of night attacks to which the warships Gneisenau, Scharnhorst and Prinz Eugen are subject at Brest, occupied France.

Information from the Far East is incomplete, but there have been at least 43 attacks by the R.A.F. and the Royal Australian Air Force against 33 land targets, many of which were airdromes occupied by the enemy. Defensive and offensive operations in that area resulted in the destruction of 213 aircraft, in addition to other losses inflicted by United States and Netherlands Indies air forces.

Improved flying conditions over Europe permitted the R.A.F. to intensify the scale of its offensive operations. The bomber command operated on 20 nights and in addition staged 11 day sorties.

In comparison the German air force was over Britain on 12 nights and the scale of its attacks was not comparable with British raids against Germany.

There were 15 attacks against military and industrial targets in Germany. The main weight of the raids was directed at Emden which was visited seven times. Bremen, Hamburg and Munster were attacked twice each.

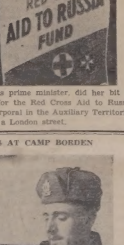
Ports and harbor facilities continued to be the main targets in occupied Europe. Brest bore the brunt with 12 attacks, almost half of the month's total of 28. Factories, warehouse, communications and enemy troops were attacked in six daylight sweeps by fighters.

In the Middle East 65 attacks were made against 19 targets. Much-bombed Tripoli was given 12 pastings and Haifaya 12.

Operations over the United Kingdom, Europe and the Middle East cost the R.A.F. 124 aircraft while 111 Axis aircraft were destroyed in the air or on the ground.

CHURCHILL'S SUPPORT FUND FOR RUSSIA

Mary Churchill, daughter of Britain's prime minister, did her bit to aid Russia when she sponsored by her mother for the Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund. Wearing her uniform of a lance-corporal in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, she is shown selling emblems on a London street.



LATIN-AMERICAN OFFICERS AT CAMP BORDEN

From Uruguay came officers of the army of that South American republic to learn something of military training in Canada. At Camp Borden they were shown the workings of the Canadian army, including something about modern equipment. Here Sergeant-Major Instructor R. Adamson explains the use of the Thompson sub-machine-gun—otherwise known as the Tommy gun—to Lieut.-Col. Medada Farias, Uruguayan military attache at Washington.

Census Figures Reveal That Population Of Canada Is Increasing Very Slowly

On the first day of June last, or perhaps a day or two later, all of us in Canada had a caller; a man armed with a fountain pen and a long, complicated-looking blank. He told us he was an official of the Dominion Government and asked us extremely personal questions about our age, the number of our children, about our income, our scholastic standing, the state of our pocket-books, and so on and so forth. This man, one of 14,000 Government agents, was working on Canada's eighth national census.

In seven intervening months thousands of persons in Ottawa have been collecting, compiling, tabulating and classifying the things we told the census man, getting them into a statistical picture of Canada; developing a gigantic film of our racial, social, commercial and industrial life. When this film is completed; how much know many things about which we are now in ignorance; know how about our population; how much we've grown in wealth and education; how we've changed since 1921 and also about the tendencies; have a better "feel" of our country.

This week brought us the first, perhaps the most important, bits of the picture. It showed that we have 1,043,000 more people than we had ten years ago; that our population now is 11,419,896. It showed also that Quebec has been catching up with Ontario in the number of its people, with its growth remarkable; that the Maritime Provinces have been making but slow gains; and that Manitoba and Saskatchewan have been losing, Saskatchewan especially.

Let us not delude ourselves about such figures as these just announced. Most of us had thought, or guessed, that in the decade since the last census Canada would come to or pass the 12,000,000 population mark. Our guess was based upon what should have come from natural growth—an excess of births over deaths. Some where there has been a loss—a leak.

And this loss, this failure to hold our natural increase, is not something that has come in the past decade; it has been going on for 20 years. Between 1901 and 1911, when the flood of immigration was strong, and we were in the era of railway building, our population gain was 34 per cent., and between 1911 and 1921, a period which took in two years of tremendous immigration, the gain was relatively proceeding the First Great War, the increase was 21 per cent. Between 1921 and 1931 the gain had fallen to 17 per cent.; now—between 1931 and 1941—it is down to a little better than 10 per cent.

What is the explanation? We have not before us the figures for births, deaths and immigration during the past decade, so we cannot provide an answer for that period. But when we do know, on the basis of all the available facts, is that between 1921 and 1931 there was what may be called a missing million in our population; that more people went that we should have had, but didn't. Births and immigrants, with deaths subtracted, should have brought us in 1931 to a population of 11,234,326. Actually we had a population of but 10,376,786. Something like a million people (taking account of those who had returned to us from the United States) had vanished. Had somehow been drained away from us.

Actually, this country has never kept more than a fair proportion of the immigrants coming to it. Between 1911 and 1921 the number of immigrants was 1,780,000, while the net increase was somewhere between that of Canada (as shown by the census of 1921) was but 868,000. Thus there was a net loss of ten years periods of nearly 1,300,000 of these immigrants, people who came here but who either didn't remain here. The great bulk of them, we must conclude, either went to the United States or returned to the lands of their origin.

In the last two decades, it is to be feared, we have been losing more than immigrants; have been losing less than our own natural increase. Canada, it should be remembered, has a comparatively high birth rate, and a fairly low death rate; between 1931 and 1941 births in this country must have exceeded deaths by not more than 1,000,000, which is our population gain.

Twenty-five years ago, during the last years of the war and afterwards, Parliamentary speakers were predicting a Canadian population at this time of 25,000,000. That we have fallen so far short of our hopes and dreams is not something for complacency.

We Canadians have a habit of dwelling on our "limitless resources." We have told ourselves again and again since the turn of the century that all we needed were people; that more population would solve our every question and solve all our other problems. Yet we have not been getting the people. Instead we have seen drought depopulate the prairies that we once spoke of proudly as the "world's last granary"; have seen our vast Peace River district and our great north country go without people. What is the explanation? Does our experience tell that it takes more than rich resources to attract people? That there must be some other lodestone? Or is one answer that in the fact, borne out fairly well by the world's story, that cold countries no matter what their riches, don't attract people? The Scandinavian lands, among the most prosperous in Europe, are not the most thickly populated.

Whatever the answer, there is food for thought in these latest census figures. And perhaps ground for humility; something which, in a young country, may be wisdom. In ten years we have grown in strength. Increased the development of our mines and fields and waterpowers and factories. We have gained vastly in power of production, and in organization and management still, and in technical knowledge. Yet what these figures seem to tell us is that we are still a small country, and that our greatest problem, greatest problem—the problem of how to get people—is not yet solved for us. Now again, as 70 years ago, we find ourselves that this war's close will bring us people; people fleeing from Europe. But can we be sure? Who would be a wise man who would attempt to horoscope the future of Europe, or tell the movements of Europeans peoples in the years ahead.—Ottawa Journal.

A Democratic Sovereign

Report That The King And Queen Are Moving To An Apartment

There is a distinctly homely touch about the report that King George and Queen Elizabeth are quitting Buckingham Palace "for the duration" and are moving into a flat instead. It is the sort of thing that the people of England love and appreciate and that is so far in keeping with continuing popularity of the monarchy is that country. Even peaceful times royalty must be made palatable in Britain, must have a certain bourgeois quality about it before it can endure. Ermine and scarlet, horse guards shining in steel and brass and polished leather—all this, to the British mind, is a setting for a royal family, but not a proper one a sort of apotheosis of the private family — Golders Green enlarged many times over.

When war casts its drab cloak over the nation, the Englishman looks contentedly on while gentlemen go into khaki and the whole stately royal show turn grim and purposeful—as that of England always becomes grim and purposeful when the necessity arises. Doubtless he will be pleased to learn that the new royal flat is a palace to a flat has been occasioned in large part by the fact that so many of the palace staff have been called up for war service; there will be an added dollip, too, in the knowledge that the King and Queen are sharing the same austerities quarters—that, as the Queen once remarked, they are not "palace-minded."

This probably will not minimize the desire of most Britishers to see old royalty restored to the throne with the peace. Those trappings are dear to the British heart—but it is quite in keeping with the national temperament to know that royalty suffers a bit under all the glitter should be a factor in relating the royal family more closely than most nations of color and pageantry—but it is very un-British to admit it.—New York Herald Tribune.

Stuck To Her Post

First Woman Radio Telephonist In Royal Air Force

An attractive Canadian girl of 27 who stuck to her post under sustained bombing holds the distinction of being the first woman radio telephonist in the Royal Air Force.

She is Leading Aircraftwoman Inez Cole of Vancouver, one of the handful of Canadians serving with the Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

She experienced the full excitement of her life in July, 1940, when the airdrome at which she was stationed was bombed by the German aircraft almost every day for 10 days and nights.

"I stayed and carried on with my job as usual, except that I moved out in a dugout and I had to duck under the table every now and then when the bombs came too close," she said. "One of our girls was killed by a bomb which hit her as she ran towards us from the control tower. Another girl was killed about 50 feet from where I was working."

Miss Cole said that she herself suffered "a few bruises." She was preparing to leave one of the buildings when the ceiling collapsed and a beam struck her on the back.

Dainteily Ensembles

The Finnish government said it had seized all British and Russian property in Finland by a decree which also prohibits further business dealings by Finnish citizens with enemy countries and their subjects.

More than 75,000,000 ducks fed in Western Canada marshes and grain lands in 1941.

Canada's area is more than 37 per cent. of the total area of the British Empire.

Canada's Forests And The War

Filling The Needs Of The United Kingdom For Lumber

Canada's forests have long been associated with war. As far back as the early French regime in Canada the forests supplied the timbers for the building of ships—ships of war to wage the battle for the mastery of the seas. Following the British Conquest, the policy was continued, and when Napoleon, tried to reduce Britain to submission by stopping the flow of her supplies from European countries the forests of Canada supplied the needed supplies. Great quantities of Canadian pine and oak were shipped overseas for the building of the King's ships. White pine trees standing in the Canadian forests were marked with a broad arrow in token that they were reserved for the Royal Navy.

This was the beginning of the great forest export trade from Canada to Britain. From the valleys of the great rivers of Canada—the St. Lawrence the Ottawa, the Saguenay, the St. John—square timbers were cut and floated to tidewater for export. Lumbering family lore, story and song for the quality of her timber and the daring and courage of her lumbermen.

With the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, Canada's forests were called upon to supply the needs of war. Canadian forest industries answered the call by providing parts for aircraft construction, for hangars and other buildings, for packing, munitions, explosives, and a variety of other materials essential to modern warfare.

One of the most important services of Canada's forests in the present struggle, reports the Dominion Forest Service of the Department of Mines and Resources, has been to fill the needs of the United Kingdom for lumber. Large expected losses from another blockade cutting off European supplies, and once again Canada's forests have come to the aid of the continuing popularity of the monarchy is that country. Even peaceful times royalty must be made palatable in Britain, must have a certain bourgeois quality about it before it can endure. Ermine and scarlet, horse guards shining in steel and brass and polished leather—all this, to the British mind, is a setting for a royal family, but not a proper one a sort of apotheosis of the private family — Golders Green enlarged many times over.

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Of Historical Value

Early Records Of Canada In Britain To France Carefully Hidden

Manuscripts, tracts and other documents of historical value discovered by Canadian Archives staff in Paris just before the fall of France were carefully hidden away in Paris and other parts of occupied France. They will stay there until the war ends.

"We are leaving these documents which pertain to the early history of Canada in its relation with old France in the difficult days after the war when we can safely bring them to Canada," Dr. Gustave Lanctot, Dominion Archivist, said.

Six members of the Archives staff who remained in France after the German invasion have not been paid a month. "This was in compliance with the government policy not to employ Jews in enemy-occupied countries," he said.

Before the war the Archives in Paris maintained a staff of 10 people. Many moved to get away to England and hence to Canada following the German invasion. The remainder, with visits through the Spanish frontier, continued their retirement several weeks ago.

In Britain, too, valuable documents which will be brought to the Public Archives here following the war are stored away in the vaults of the public records office. Although hampered by war, the search in England for historical documents of Canadian significance has not been abandoned. A staff of five under Miss Doris Godfrey, chief archivist, is maintained at the public records office.

Luxury For A While

Lucky Cargo Gave Southwest Africans Feast Of White Bread

Luxury articles in the southwest Africa in the form of a lucky cargo. While there was little prospect of white bread in the Union of South Africa, southwest Africa enjoyed white bread. it was reported in Capetown. Travellers from the interior said when such time came to get crisp white toast or white rolls. A cargo of Canadian wheat had to be dumped at a port, and as no storage facilities existed, the authorities decided to use it without delay.

Chinese Lady Golfer

Honor town of many a golf champion, Vancouver boasts one that is believed to be the country's first Chinese woman golfer. She's 21-year-old Vancouver born Jane Toy (Buddy) Chong, who was sold on the game when she first saw the women playing it at Banff already an all-round athlete, she's taken tennis and her teacher, Billy Barr, says she's developing a nice compact swing." Miss Chong thinks golf is the "nicest game in the world" and already is planning to get her brothers and sisters playing it too.

Singapore was leased in perpetuity to Sir Stamford Raffles for the East India Company in 1824 by the Sultan of Tohore.

Playing Big Part

Mrs. Churchill Is Strength And Inspiration Of British Prime Minister

At No. 10 Downing street, the British Prime Ministers official residence, Mrs. Churchill organizes her home life with that quiet efficiency which is so typical of all her work. She has accompanied her husband on many visits to Britain's bombed cities, while she herself has been in most of the big meal centres, tasted the meals provided, and seen that they are being run efficiently. Her success everywhere is no mere reflection of her husband's popularity. She wins sympathy wherever she goes, by her unaffected charm of manner, humor and lively intelligence. She has the unusual faculty of being able to speak to each individual as a person and friend, and never talks "down" to any one. She is particularly interested in the nursing profession, and says that she would be a nurse if she had to chose a job in this war.

Tall, slender and graceful, she wears dresses with elegant simplicity, and is invariably the most attractive woman wherever she happens to be. She combines the dignity of a great lady with a kindly sympathy, and has a rare sense of humor which makes her a very human personality.

Above all she is helping the Prime Minister to carry the heavy burdens of leadership, the comfort is her chief concern. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that he probably could not have carried out all the heavy undertakings of his responsible office without her constant care, sympathy and inspiration. By just being the wife of Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill is playing a very important part in the nation's history.

Rain Saved Convoy

Prevented Jap Planes From Attacking Ships Bound For Singapore

A report received by the British Air Ministry says a heavy rain-storm recently saved a large Allied convoy which since has arrived at Singapore carrying planes, troops and materials.

"Sixty Japanese planes," the report said, "appeared immediately and it looked as if they were ready to swoop down just as the heaviest rainstorm in weeks broke and the ships were blotted out."

It is a comforting thought that railroad trains do not run on rubber tires.

Japanese Spy System

Had Maps Showing In Detail The Hong Kong Defences

British officers said the Japanese had developed one of the most efficient spy systems ever known, and had maps showing the details of every defence zone of Hong Kong before its fall.

Two days after the war broke out a Japanese officer boasted at Shanghai, it was said, that Japan also knew the exact strength of the defenders in the Philippines and Malaya.

The fall of Hong Kong was attributed largely to fifth column work. Air raid shelters had been inter-connected with defence tunnels, the officers said.

They reported that Japanese troops appeared suddenly from the tunnels, behind British lines, and caught the defenders between two fires forcing surrender.

The only American to escape from the city after its surrender said 1,500 American nationals there when it capitulated Christmas Day were safe at last checking.

He was F. W. Kendall, a consulting mining engineer from Pasadena, Calif. He said he learned from trustworthy sources before he left that the American colony had been spared much treatment by the Japanese.

Americans volunteered during the siege for hospital and fire fighting duties, helped with communications and acted as truck and ambulance drivers and directed traffic.

One of them, six-foot-two-inch tall Dr. S. C. Moulthan of San Francisco, a chiropractor, was said to have landed a motorcycle sidecar with gun cotton and driven to the waterfront. He blew up two large ships to block a strategic inlet to Hong Kong harbor, then scuttled nearly 40 smaller craft to keep them out of Japanese hands.

Award For Russian Boy

Broke Through German Lines To Report On Defence

Kolia Andreanoff, a 14-year-old boy, has been decorated with the Red Star for bravery. He was encircled by the Germans and giving the Soviet command precise information on German defence emplacements as well as by-paths over which the Russians finally took the town without any losses.

Australia's first wheat silos were built in 1839. They were cut out of the rock and shaped the large bottles.

CANADIAN PLANT MAKES STILETTO BAYONETS

The new Mark IV. Lee Enfield rifle with its short, needle-pointed bayonet, now being issued to troops in Britain, is in production at the plant of Small Arms Ltd., near Toronto. In the picture at left, Sergt. J. G. B. Thomson of the Elgin regiment demonstrates the new weapon at Long Branch camp, while Lieut.-C.R.M. J. N. White of the Halifax Rifles stands on old type for comparison. At right the two bayonets are shown side by side. The new one is only half the length of the old and is a three-cornered, dagger-type blade instead of the last-war "butcher knife." It is said to be better for hand-to-hand fighting.

Rich Cloth Is Worth-While Crochet

Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Companion Squares of Filet Crochet Also Form Spread or Scarf

PATTERN 7052

Two "key" squares in filet crochet unlock the door to a beautiful home. Crochet and join these into spread or cloth—you'll have accessories that will be an heirloom. Pattern 7052 contains directions and charts for making squares; illustrations of them and of stitches; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

Coniferous Evergreens Are Found To Be Hardy For Growing On Prairies

Founder Of Singapore

British Owes Ownership Of Island To Sir Stamford Raffles

Cosmopolis of that fabulous land, peopled by Somerset Maugham's half-caste passions, the old school tie and adventurers of empire, Singapore which sits practically astride the equator and looks out on the apparently bottomless riches of the Orient, is probably one of the best examples of how the mighty British Imperium came to gird the world.

Raffles Place, landmark of the teeming city of 700,000 Chinese and Malays, of the hodgepodge of Polynesia and the Indies, and a peapod of English, rightly honors the modern founder of Singapore, known scientifically as the "City of the Lions." For to Sir Stamford Raffles, small, brilliant, far-seeing Englishman with the daring type of Englishman who made the Empire, England owes her ownership of the island of Singapore which has stood as the only bulwark of the illimitable British possessions in the Far East.

It was in the aftermath of the Seven Years' War in mid-18th century that Raffles born in Jamaica, found his way to the East India Co., made a solid reputation in native administration, learned Malay, and indeed the Dutlas in Java, and came to Singapore to England in 1819. Raffles early saw the uses of the island, with its great port, Singapore, which now, nearly $1,000,000 a year in imports and exports. Then, it was mostly the wealth of guns, pepper, nutmeg and camphor. To-day, in addition, it is rubber from Brazilian trees in Malay and Sumatra, tin mined in Malay into tires that roll over the world and it is also Perak tin that comprises the Pittsburgh steel in land in California as tin cans filled with fruit.

The hot humid island of Singapore, upon which stands the great bristling naval base so coveted by the Japanese, sees rain nearly 200 days a year. The southern peak of the Asiatic area, inhabited by 540,000,000 or one-third of the world's population, Singapore is only 75 miles long and 14 miles wide, and almost at the southernmost tip of Asia, being separated from the mainland by little more than a mile of water. This north shore has the naval base; dry docks where the biggest warships afloat can be accommodated; a great air fields, and huge, buried stocks of fuel and ammunition. Nearly two-thirds of the island's 700,000 people are Chinese, attracted there and in the Straits Settlements whose capital is Singapore. Street signs have to be in Chinese, Tongue as well as in Malay and English, for Chinese provide most of the labor as well as the wealth and the finance and direction of Singapore's multifarious commercial enterprises, which rest naturally in that city as the clearing house of the Orient.

Airgraph Messages

Rapid Delivery Postal Service To Troops Overseas

About 150,000 airgraph messages have been sent to the troops overseas since the new rapid-delivery postal system was inaugurated last November, it was announced today.

"The system has proved both satisfactory and popular although at the outset we encountered a number of mechanical difficulties which slowed down delivery," a post office official said.

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(A New report from somewhere in England said that some of the airgraph letters take less than ten days to reach their destination from point of mailing in Canada.)

Messages written on special airgraph forms are airmailed to Toronto where they are photographed on small size film and flown to Britain. Overseas they are developed, printed on thin paper and delivered and distributed by the Canadian Postal Corps.

"Consideration is being given to extending the service to the return trip, but since travel by air is not as frequent from England to Canada as in the other direction there is no likelihood of an immediate change", the post office spokesman said.

Founder Of Singapore

British Owes Ownership Of Island To Sir Stamford Raffles

Cosmopolis of that fabulous land, peopled by Somerset Maugham's half-caste passions, the old school tie and adventurers of empire, Singapore which sits practically astride the equator and looks out on the apparently bottomless riches of the Orient, is probably one of the best examples of how the mighty British Imperium came to gird the world.

Raffles Place, landmark of the teeming city of 700,000 Chinese and Malays, of the hodgepodge of Polynesia and the Indies, and a peapod of English, rightly honors the modern founder of Singapore, known scientifically as the "City of the Lions." For to Sir Stamford Raffles, small, brilliant, far-seeing Englishman with the daring type of Englishman who made the Empire, England owes her ownership of the island of Singapore which has stood as the only bulwark of the illimitable British possessions in the Far East.

It was in the aftermath of the Seven Years' War in mid-18th century that Raffles born in Jamaica, found his way to the East India Co., made a solid reputation in native administration, learned Malay, and indeed the Dutlas in Java, and came to Singapore to England in 1819. Raffles early saw the uses of the island, with its great port, Singapore, which now, nearly $1,000,000 a year in imports and exports. Then, it was mostly the wealth of guns, pepper, nutmeg and camphor. To-day, in addition, it is rubber from Brazilian trees in Malay and Sumatra, tin mined in Malay into tires that roll over the world and it is also Perak tin that comprises the Pittsburgh steel in land in California as tin cans filled with fruit.

The hot humid island of Singapore, upon which stands the great bristling naval base so coveted by the Japanese, sees rain nearly 200 days a year. The southern peak of the Asiatic area, inhabited by 540,000,000 or one-third of the world's population, Singapore is only 75 miles long and 14 miles wide, and almost at the southernmost tip of Asia, being separated from the mainland by little more than a mile of water. This north shore has the naval base; dry docks where the biggest warships afloat can be accommodated; a great air fields, and huge, buried stocks of fuel and ammunition. Nearly two-thirds of the island's 700,000 people are Chinese, attracted there and in the Straits Settlements whose capital is Singapore. Street signs have to be in Chinese, Tongue as well as in Malay and English, for Chinese provide most of the labor as well as the wealth and the finance and direction of Singapore's multifarious commercial enterprises, which rest naturally in that city as the clearing house of the Orient.

Airgraph Messages

Rapid Delivery Postal Service To Troops Overseas

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Coniferous Evergreens Are Found To Be Hardy For Growing On Prairies

The short days and the low-arching sun of mid-winter encourage dwellers on the prairies to rejoice greatly that many evergreen conifers thrive in their home grounds, writes W. R. Leslie, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Morden, Man. The rich green pines typify the sacred country, and the plumony palms are tokens of the tropic southland.

Not all coniferous evergreens are hardy on the prairies. However, there is a wealth of choice among those subjects which do survive comfortably the most trying winters of the wheat belt. Winter tenderness is one of the two chief factors that limit the group of conifers that may be successfully cultivated. The second limiting condition is that of soil reaction. Soils of the great plains area are mostly neutral. A considerable number of conifers demand at least a slight acidity in their root zone. This fact explains in large measure the often indifferent growth of red pine, white pine, balsam fir, red spruce, some arborvitae, Canada yew, and of that charming deciduous conifer, the European larch.

Among the adapted pines are trees, shrubs, or creeping sand North Swedish strains, Mountain and dwarf Mountain, and Western Yellow pine. The last mentioned is employed but it is adversely very sensitive to soils carrying any free alkali.

The most generally esteemed conifer is that particularly associated with Christmas, the spruce, in order of pleasing satisfaction, they rank—Colorado, Alberta or Black Hills, and White. The native white is most planted, but it appears more disturbed by drought than the other two. The Colorado is less affected by parasites, while both the two that are native to the Canadian prairie provinces.

Arborvitaes are available in a score of varieties. They do fairly well when the soil is modified by acid peat, and when they are planted on the east of trees trees. Such trees cast an afternoon shade over them and, in so doing, remove the danger of sunscalding of the foliage. These shrubs and trees emit an appealing fragrance from their leaves and evergreen cones. Birds have revered them highly and associated them with their Thunder God.

Protection must be secured from frost injury to the tips some winters but are useful at the Morden Experimental Station. The Canada yew prospers in the Morden soil, but the acid soil and placement in a shady nook rather than in open exposed areas.

Junipers are growing steadily in adaptation for prairie planting. The Savin Juniper appears promising. The native creeping juniper likes acidity and the shade of trees. The native Rocky Mountain juniper accommodates itself to dry locations. There is a golden form that is an attractive dwarf shrub. The Western red juniper from North Dakota's Killdeer and Alberta mountains is probably the most widely adapted of all evergreen shrubs. Its creeping habits even on exposed bare hills. It withstands drought, high gusty winds, and absorbs the reflected heat. This juniper is found in many forms in colours from green through blue to shining silver. Some types are low and spreading, others upright, and some are columnar trees reaching a height of about 30 feet.

Pruning is to be coming to us again soon. That means another new planting season. Lasting pleasure awaits those who plant evergreen conifers on the home grounds. They will contribute five beauty during the winter and the whole year around.

Most Effective Weapon

Steel-Headed Wooden Shaft Used Before Bayonets Were Made

Amid the rising clamor for tanks and other modern instruments of mechanized Credit, spokesmen of state for the British war office, put in a word for the ancient pike.

During a debate in the House of Commons on home guard training the undersecretary said that "if I were a bomb thrower and heading an attack, I should like to have a pike with which to follow my bombs. It is a most effective and most silent weapon."

P.S.—The Oxford dictionary defines a pike as a "long wooden shaft with steel or iron head, infantry weapon superseded by the bayonet."

An Important Question

"There's an old-fashioned bomb buried here," said the A.R.P. chief as he pusted a warden. "Just keep an eye on things and blow your whistle if anything happens."

"O.K.," replied the warden. "But do I blow it going up or coming down?"

Not Fit To Eat

Bread now being made in Belgium is almost indigestible and has an unpleasant taste. The loaves consist of 60 per cent. wheat, 30 per cent. rye and 100 per cent. potato flour.

There are about 40 species of bumblebees.

With ROYAL, bread is fine and light
Results are always SURE—
An airtight wrapper guards each cake
And keeps it fresh and pure

FULL STRENGTH

A Wasteful Nation

Rationing May Serve To Teach Us The Crime Of Waste

When Sir Robert Borden once asked a distinguished European visitor what impressed him most about Canada, the outstanding reply was "Waste."

It may well be that war, with rationing already with us and more to come, will teach us the crime of waste. For Canadians, with our American neighbors, are the great wastrels of the world. Since the turn of the century we have gone through our material resources with wanton disregard for the future. We waste as much food as we eat. We waste things that are irreplaceable. We destroy.

In all of our hotels and inns and restaurants and homes food is wasted. We have a great partiality for mustard was asked how he made his fortune, he replied: "Sir, the mustard pot is always on their plates." What he said about mustard could be said about almost any food; the food that this Canada of ours gratifies every day would be sufficient for any army.

Well, the waste is going to be over for some time; over perhaps for a longer time than we imagine. We are not merely going to be called upon to waste less food; we shall be compelled to do without a lot of luxuries and scores of other gadgets and creature comforts and a great multiplicity of styles and things which we have too often confused with progress and civilization.

Perhaps when the war is over we shall have learned something. Learned not merely the folly of waste, but the folly as well of too many gadgets and too many luxuries—learned that our needs can be standardized and simplified under a sense of urgency. The learning may be good for us. The sheen on a new motor car each Year may have a momentary thrill; but there are other things in life which bring more enduring happiness.—Ottawa Journal.

Tribute To Norway

Nation Is Making Heroic Contribution To Cause Of Freedom

The story of Norway in this war is one of striking successes against tremendous odds. No nation has stood up to the Nazis with greater courage, none has made its resources go further in the fight, none shown a greater tenacity of purpose under fire. From the day that Norway was rounded in the spring of 1940 until the present time, it has been making a heroic contribution to the cause of world freedom. America may count itself fortunate to have such a brother-in-arms. Man for man and ship for ship, there will be no heavier blows delivered on our side than Norway's.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Will Make Munitions

Baronet, 57 Years Old, Learning To Become A Fitter

Sir John Fitzgerald, a 57-year-old baronet who won the M.C. in the last war, leaves his home at Stanmore at 6 a.m. to travel by bus to a Government training centre, where he is learning to become a fitter before taking a job in munitions. He is the prospective parliamentary candidate for Marylebone. "I am too old to serve any really useful purpose in the Army," he said. "It seemed to me that the next best thing was to help to make munitions." Sir John served in the Royal Horse Guards for 17 years and left the Army in 1919.

Trained As Wardens

Women In South Africa Will Carry On During Day

Women Civilian Protective Service wardens are being trained in Durban, S.A. In the event of a daylight raid, when the men wardens are at their offices, Durban considers it desirable that there should be people ready and trained to put the machinery of rescue in motion. There will be no night patrolling for women wardens.

Smoke them regularly!
DAILY MAIL
CIGARETTES
18 FOR 20c.

A Logical Excuse

Archbishop Of Canterbury Had Reason For Remaining A Bachelor

The Most Rev. and Right Hon. Cosmo Gordon Lang, ninety-seventh Archbishop of Canterbury, who has reached his early retirement, became vicar of Portsea in 1901 and there attracted the notice of Queen Victoria. He became her honorary chaplain. One day the Queen asked him: "Why don't you get married? A good wife is better than half a dozen curates." And the advice of an old woman and marry: God will give you a good wife."

"I have a curate I do not like," he replied, "I can send him away." But such is not the case with a wife.

So he remained a bachelor but took the advice to married persons and once told an audience of women: "Infinite patience is needed in dealing with husbands. They may be poor things, but they are your own and you've got to make the best of them."

Damage Statue

German Officers Use Hammers On Statue Of Clemenceau

A statue of Georges Clemenceau, French Father of Victory in 1918, was destroyed by order of the Germans by German officers billeted in the area, private advices from occupied France said.

With hammers, the demolishers knocked the head and hands off the granite statue, the advices said. Clemenceau's son, Michel, was said to have ordered the remainder of the monument removed.

The Vendee population, aroused by the vandalism, launched a private guerilla campaign against the occupation forces, the advices said. Their annoying reprisals, it was said, included such acts as sealing lone German soldiers and tying them to trees.

An Appropriate Title

Has Been Suggested For Hitler By Aga Khan

The Aga Khan, British sportsman and spiritual head of the Ismaili Moslems of India and Africa, was informed the other day that Hitler had proclaimed that the "dictatorship of the Mohammedan world" and was asked to comment. He meditated a few moments and then read from the text of the declaration and then said: "The German word used by Der Fuehrer, Mohammedanism, is quite a new to True Believers." But, even so, I would suggest the title 'Shiekh-el-Greaves'" (Chief grave digger).

To Be Incressed

Beet Sugar Growers Urged To Ensure Full Crop This Year

Consideration will be given the possibility of enlarging the beet sugar output, Prime Minister Hanby told the House of Commons. He said the industry had already been urged to increase production to full capacity.

Sugar beet growers from Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta were expected to attend discussions in Ottawa on requirements of the industry to ensure a full crop of beets in 1942."

Very Definite

A man who had business with a big wholesale firm reports that, while waiting for an interview with a director, two men came out of the inner office one of them lecturing the other sternly.

"I think you ought to have been more definite with these people, Harry," said the first one. "With this shilly-shallying you won't get anywhere with them. You should have been decisive and given them a definite answer—yes, no, or perhaps."

Victoria Station is the largest railway depot in London. It has 24 platforms. Waterloo Station, with 21 platforms, ranks second.

There are seven towns in the United States named Harvard; 8 named Princeton and eight named Yale.

Nauru, South Seas island under a British empire mandate since the First Great War, is rich in phosphate rock.

There's a China in Maine and another town of that name in Texas.

Pennsylvania has a town named Darling and so has Mississippi.

Another Busy Person

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek Finds Plenty Of Work To Do

"Sometimes I am working at my desk," remarked Mme. Chiang Kai-shek at her home in Chungking, said. I do not know how I can get through the day, and then the generalissimo comes in and wants to talk to me or take a walk. So I leave everything. It is not easy to arrange my day. But I think my first duty is to him, and if I can help him, I am making the greatest contribution to China." Mme. Hsing Chiang is a very human person, writes Martha Gellhorn. She likes to write, and she worries over the quality of her writing, as do all other writers. She had been translating extracts from Chinese history. The extract, a parable almost, was very lovely, though it was written 2,000 years ago. "Think of it," she said. "When people in Europe were still running around in skins and eating each other, there was political thought in China." The Chinese have a huge, constant pride in their race and their history, and sooner or later it always comes out that they have been existing in a state of civilization longer than anyone else.

"I worked 20 hours over it," she said sadly, "and it is just a few pages."

"When did you find the time?"

"I got up early," she said. "I was so mad at the Japanese, so boiling mad, that I thought I had better do something. I could sit and fume, my mind occupied. I go out to our shelter and sit on a stone in front of the door, and work there with my English dictionary and the Chinese until the planes are right over us."

Taking Precautions

Filming Rare Publications In University Of Texas Library

Rare publications in the University of Texas library, one of the greatest in the nation, are being photographed on microfilm as a safeguard against destruction by war or fire.

The microfilming, of course, does not protect such treasures from destruction, but does provide insurance against loss of the contents. By the process, ten normal-sized novels can be reproduced on a single roll of film and a whole library recorded in the space of an ordinary-sized filing cabinet.

University of Texas workers in the department of photographic reproduction and research have also known magazines printed in the American colonies from 1741 to 1799. They include Benjamin Richard's "Almanac" the Pennsylvania Gazette from 1728 to 1789, and the Maryland Gazette from 1745 to 1839.

The Weather Helped

But German Setback Owes Much To Determination Of Russians

It was in a 40-below temperature, says the Ottawa Journal, that the Russians drove the Germans out of Moshaisk and finally relieved Moscow from the threat of capture by the latter. No doubt the weather helped the Russians because they are accustomed to it and are clothed for it, but the main point is that the German defeat was the indomitable determination of the Russian army to oust the invaders from their soil.

Silver Plated Articles

Silver plated sugar bowls, candy dishes, platters and many table articles in which tin is a major component will probably be unavailable for the duration as more and more tin is required for war production.

Ocean Water

Each cubic mile of ocean water, according to estimates, contains 6,000,000,000 tons of salt, chiefly calcium, chlorine, bromine, copper, gold, iodine, iron, magnesium, potassium, radium, silver, strontium and sulphur.

Nutmeg and cloves of the East Indies inspired trade as early as 300 B.C.

"Basic English" uses only 850 words.

More than 100,000 Belgians are estimated to be working in Germany.

DOES YOUR NOSE CLOG AT NIGHT? DO THIS
Put 3-purpose Va-tro-nol up each nostril. (1) It shrinks swollen membranes; (2) Soothes irritation; (3) Helps thin, irritating mucus. Relieves nasal congestion. Follow directions.
VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Twine Shortage

Order Restricting Use Of Manila Fibre And Rope

An order prohibiting use of manila fibre and rope and reducing production of all hard-fibre rope and twine except binder twine was announced by the department of munitions and supply.

The order, approved by R. C. Berkinshaw, chairman of the wartime industries control board, is effective immediately.

Under the order manila fibre can not be used in manufacture of rope for tying parcels and bundles or for binding trees for shipment.

Use of manila or sisal fibre other than tow, in the manufacture of rugs, bedding and furniture, also is banned.

J. R. Nicholson, deputy minister of supplies, said that "because the war in the Pacific has suspended all deliveries of manila hemp, the demand for sisal in the making of rope has made it necessary to control rigidly all uses of hard fibres.

"There is no manila available for any but the most essential war purposes, and so it is no exaggeration to say that the situation as regards manila is almost as serious as our lack of rubber."

Cotton thread, cotton twine and cotton rope will not be affected by the order as they are not hard fibre.

Farmers may obtain all the binder twine they need to the extent of their normal requirements, but the quantity will be limited and will contain no manila. Use of binder twine for any purpose other than binding grain is forbidden.

One civilian use for which manila will be allowed is the making of drilling cables for oil and gas wells. Manufacture of binder twine is down on a basis of 100 per cent. of the 1941 use.

An Effectual Barrier

Elephants Held Up Train Between Kuala Lumpur And Singapore

E. H. Banks, head of the C.P.R. press bureau in Toronto, saw the elephants that held up a train between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore—place of interest at the moment in the battle zone—though this is an animal story, not a war story.

It was in 1910, and that first train was held up for a long time by a herd of elephants which had blundered down on the right of way and refused to budge.

Elephants are peculiar animals," Mr. Banks related. "Sounds that were terrifying to tigers and other wild beasts left these thick-skinned monsters cold." The only thing that would really scare an elephant was the smell of cayenne pepper. No doubt the weather helped the Russians because they are accustomed to it and are clothed for it, but the main point is that the German defeat was the indomitable determination of the Russian army to oust the invaders from their soil.

Mr. Banks told of the advent of motor cars to Malaya and the United States where they remained to terrify the creatures of the wild.

The tiger—and also the black panther—would retreat into the jungle with great speed, the minute the headlights were turned on. But the elephants, when encountered in the jungle with great speed, the minute the headlights were turned on. But the elephants, when encountered in the engaging habit of charging the machine and often would get his tusks entangled in the windshield.—Toronto Star Weekly.

Experiment With Plants

Scientists of the plant department of the University of California have discovered a new method of spreading of chemicals through plants as a medical defense. Injections of yeast, they have found, will make plants bud quicker.

Water from more than half the Dominion drains into Hudson Bay and the Arctic Ocean.

Exclusive of tires, one make of automobile on the market uses 48 pounds of rubber in its construction.

The great horned owl kills and eats skunks, unaffected by the odor.

Mutual Consideration

War Seems To Have Increased Kindness Of British People

People are kind and considerate. I am always noticing this on the frequent railway journeys I make, which because of the various wartime restrictions naturally are very irksome. People are tired, but somehow they do not lose temper and they are wonderfully decent and civilized to each other. The war has increased, not decreased, their mutual considerateness.

Though the enemy is far more cruel and vicious than he was in the last war, our people show no trace of a hysterical, revengeful spirit. They have even been charged with showing too little of it—and what a compliment that is! They do not howl and scream for vengeance. They do not lose their heads over either defeat or victory. The more intoxication of war seems to have passed them by. They are now, on the whole, a sober, thoughtful people, a trifle grim beneath the easy humor.

In all this then, there is no trace whatever of that deterioration associated with wars. Where there have been changes they are improvements. I would much rather live with these people than the people of Britain in 1938.—J. B. Priestley in Overseas News Agency.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

UNITY

Men's hearts ought not to be set against one another, but each with one another, and all against evil only.—Carlyle.

The multitude which does not reduce itself to unity is confusion; the unity which does not depend upon the multitude, is tyranny.—Pascal.

The individuals, as nations, unite harmoniously in the bands of justice, and this is accomplished when self is lost in Love.—or God's own plan of unity in unity is found.—Eddy.

Our doctrine of equality and liberty and humanity comes from our belief in the brotherhood of man through the fatherhood of God.—Calvin Coolidge.

Whoever in prayer can say, "Our Father," must forget all his foes and feel the brotherhood of the whole race of mankind.—Tyron Edwards.

Religion throws down the dividing prejudices of nationality, and teaches universal love, without distinction of race, merit, or rank.—Gelkie.

Some Appropriate Signs

Warn Soldiers About Necessity Of Keeping Military Secrets

The Canadian army has resorted to the blackboard to impress upon men to keep military secrets. Signs posted in military canteens state that "military information is one subject where it is not more blessed to give than to receive."

Another sign states: "If you make yourself a forecaster of coming orders, you run two grave chances—(a) you may be recognized as a smart young soldier and promoted to commander-in-chief. (b) The enemy may make use of your information and the top will be grave, —six feet deep."

A third sign says: "People who invite you to depict their expect as payment for kindness the details of our equipment and movements. If they do, report them—then we'll throw a party for them."

In Their Spare Time

Ambulance Drivers In Britain Make Toys For Wartime Nurseries

A Westminster ambulance station has solved the problem of utilizing the long "standby" hours.

The men drivers are making toys from salvaged materials for the wartime nurseries which are being run by the W. V. S.

Women are weaving camouflage nets for guns.

The first exhibition of the station's own toys is being held at the block of flats which houses the ambulance unit.

Cotton is being planted and picked somewhere in the world every day of the year.

FINE COLOURED PICTURES
FREE FOR CROWN BRAND SYRUP LABELS
BRITAIN'S FIGHTING PLANES AND WARSHIPS
On attractive 8½ x 10½ mounts, each with a description of the War machine pictured.
Every true Canadian will prize them
"Beaufort" Bomber . . "Flying Fortress" . . "Hurricane" . . "Hudson" Bomber . . "Tomahawk" Fighter . . "Lysander" Army Co-operation . . "Sunderland" Flying Boat . . H.M.S. "Duchess" . . "Hood" . . "Warspite" . . "Rooster" "Ark Royal" . . "King George V" . . H.M.C.S. "Saguenay" . . H.M. Submarine "Rorqual" . . "Fortune" Boat and many others
For each picture desired, send a complete "CROWN BRAND" Syrup label, with your name and address printed clearly, to The Canada Starch Company Limited, P.O. Box 212, Montreal, Que.
The Syrup with the Delicious Flavour
CROWN BRAND SYRUP
The Canada Starch Company Limited

HOME SERVICE

AN "OLD LOOK" MAY MEAN YOU NEED MORE VITAMINS

Skin, Nerves Show Vitamin Lack

A tragedy one—to look into your mirror and find a haggard nervous face, an old-looking skin.

To-day we know better. You may call back vitality, youthful looks, energy farewell to youth and beauty, spruce up your diet!

Though all the vitamins are necessary for health, you must be sure to have enough B1 if you'd have steady nerves and youthful vitality. You can get lots of B1 in whole wheat bread, peas and beans, pork and liver.

For a healthy skin you must be sure of enough Vitamin G. A serious deficiency may mean skin abrasions. For lots of G eat green leafy vegetables, eggs, milk and meat.

All these foods are serious ones, as you see. You can easily get enough of them in your regular meals, as you can the foods containing vitamins A and C. For D, sunlight and cod-liver oil are the best sources, though eggs, butter, fatty fish have some D.

Best of all, your vitamin-high diet for beauty and health may cost no more than a vitamin-poor one—and may be more inviting!

Our 32-page booklet gives vitamin contents of everyday foods, tasty vitamin-rich menus. Tells what needs for adults, children; how to keep vitamins in cooking.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "Vitamins To Keep You Fit" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 10c each:

162—"Speaking Self-Taught."
118—"Good Table Manners"
110—"Hand-Made Gift Novelties"
109—"The Serving of Menus"
101—"Life Begins at Forty"
160—"Planning and Budgeting Wedding"

How Troops Are Placed

Chinese Military Leaders Say 400,000 Japs In South Pacific

The Japanese invader has thrown 400,000 men into the grandiose expansion program in the South Pacific, Chinese military leaders said here.

They said these forces, of some 16 divisions, roughly were parceled out as follows:

Malaya: Five divisions, 125,000 men.

Philippines: Six divisions, 150,000 men.

Thailand (for action against Burma): Three divisions, 75,000 men.

French Indo-China: Two divisions 50,000 men.

Supporting these troops are some 3,000 first line planes, of which 500 are in Malaya, the Chinese estimated.

A pacifist is one who believes in a noble ideal, but not enough to fight for it.

Babylonia had banks in 2000 B.C.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

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Volunteer Craft

Motor Boat On Thames Manned By An Over-Aged Crew

The motor yacht Tilmouse, veteran of the heaviest air attacks on the Port of London, has the most varied crew of any of the Thames River Emergency Service vessels.

The skipper, tall, robust, 50-year-old George Terrell, went to sea as a youngster and then took up an industrial career. He served as M.P. for 13 years. When war broke out he joined the Home Guard, but he transferred to the River Home Guard and was made a commander.

The Tilmouse is the only craft of the river service manned entirely by volunteers, all recruited by Terrell. The crew includes lawyers, a doctor, dentist, chartered accountants, engineers, business men, and an ex-master mariner who is also a Trinity House pilot.

Although crew members are all over military age, they do 24 hours' duty at a stretch once a week. They find their own uniforms, feed themselves, and so cost the country nothing.

Two of the crews have been commended by the chairman of the Port of London Authority for their work during the "heaviest raids," which casualties were run to hospital ships.

Wartime Control

Response Of Canadians Has Been Amazingly Good, Says Official

Canadians shouldering an increasing wartime load of controls and restrictions have proved the chiseller is a rarity in the Dominion, federal officials said.

Inquiries as to methods which will be used to combat "dodges" to obtain more than the authorized quantities under gasoline control regulations brought confident declarations from authorities at Ottawa.

"There has never been a law passed that a few chiselers did not try to circumvent, and these persons will be dealt with, but by and large the response of Canadians to control measures has been amazingly good," one official said.

Munitions and supply department and wartime prices and trade board spokesmen were in agreement. The prices board imposed sugar rationing on the "honour system" just recently, and, after a flurry of buying in the first 48 hours after the regulation was issued, the country accepted the necessity of some curtailment and co-operated "nobly," as one official phrased it.

Some of the hats now being manufactured are 25 per cent. skimmed milk.

Private (finding a wasp in his stew): "Eh! What's this?"

Mess Orderly: "Vitamin bee!"

Bamboo plants reach a height of 40 feet or more. 2450

Relieves distress from MONTHLY
FEMALE WEAKNESS
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound not only helps relieve monthly pain but also such nervousness, tired feelings, when due to functional disturbances. It helps build up resistance against distress of "difficult days." Made in Canada.

30 DAYS LATER—
I FEEL SO MUCH BETTER SINCE I SWITCHED TO POSTUM...WHAT GAVE YOU THE IDEA?
TEACHER TOLD US AT SCHOOL WE SHOULD NEVER DRINK COFFEE AND TEA AND THEN WE WOULDN'T HAVE CAFFEINE-NERVES... BESIDES, I LIKE POSTUM
I'M EXPELLED FOREVER
YOU'LL HAVE TO GET THE BREAKFAST THIS MORNING... I HARDLY SLEPT A WINK LAST NIGHT.
MOM, YOU KNOW IT WAS THAT COFFEE KEPT YOU AWAKE.
AND SEND ME SOME POSTUM WITH THE OTHER GROCERIES... I THINK MY MOM HAS CAFFEINE-NERVES.
DRAT THAT BOY AND HIS TEACHER!
Mr. In Coffee Nerves
Instant POSTUM
Thrives in Hardware
Mitchell 1000 Cups
MONEY-SAVING — QUICK — EASY
Delicious Instant Postum is particularly economical. The cost per cup is low. Made instantly in the cup—no waste, no bother. Entirely free from any caffeine effect on nerves, stomach or heart. Try it for 30 days and see how much better you feel!

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will come to your home every day through
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Opportune Flour Mill
DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW
Self-Rising Flour
For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

TRAVEL BARGAIN
DELIA
CALGARY
$3.45
Return

Low Fares also from Stations between Schuler and Norfolk, Inclusive and Destination
Feb. 17 & 18
Returning, leave Calgary up to and including FEBRUARY 24

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

The Travel Bargain good in coaches only. No baggage checked. Children under 5 free, 5 and under 12 years, half fare. (Govt. Tax Extra)

Full particulars from any local agent.

W43-56

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School .. .. 10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship .. 7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:
Craigmyle .. .. 11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills .. .. 2.00 p.m.
Michichi .. .. 3.15 p.m.
Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 3 p.m.
Supt., Mr. N. J. McKeen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Delia Feed Elevator)
TUESDAY, February 10, 1942.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.57½
No. 2 Northern	.55½
No. 3 Northern	.51½
No. 4	.48½
No. 5	.47
No. 6	.45
Feed	.42½
Wheat (Durum)—	
1 C.W.	.51½
2 C.W.	.51
3 C.W.	.48½
Oats—	
2 C.W.	.36½
Ex. 2 C.W.	.35½
3 C.W.	.34½
Ex. 1 feed	.34½
1 feed	.33½
2 feed	.32½
3 feed	.30
Barley—	
No. 3 C.W. 6 row	.47½
No. 3 C.W. 6 row	.45½
1 feed	.45
2 feed	.43
3 feed	.41½
Rye—	
2 C.W.	.45½
3 C.W.	.41½
4 C.W.	.39
Track Price, basis 1, Nor.—	
Fort William	.78½

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Tough, 3c under straight grades.

No. 1 Hard	64
No. 1 Northern	61
No. 2 Northern	61
No. 3 Northern	58
No. 4 Northern	53
No. 5 Wheat	50
No. 6 Wheat	46
Feed Wheat	42
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	57
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	55
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	53

WILLIAM A. LOW, LL.B,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
Will be at the QUEEN'S HOTEL at Delia, every Saturday.

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS
Jos. McKibbon....Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Display advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or for Sale, &c., 25c first insertion, first 5cw lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Succeeding insertions, 50c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Header Advertisements 10c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local advertisements as above.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1942

CANADA'S SECOND VICTORY LOAN

On Monday next, February 16th, subscription lists are to be opened for the Dominion of Canada's Second Victory Loan. From thence forward, for a period of some days, residents of Delia and district will be solicited to invest money in the defence of their own country and for the maintenance of their own economic future.

With enemies on both our shores, more than ever is it necessary for us to stroke up our efforts to attain the objective of $600,000,000 called for. Win this war we must. We have the men, and we must have the money to pay them and to provide them with the weapons and tools with which to fight our battles.

Already one hundred or more men of the Delia district have enlisted in various branches of the service, many of them are now overseas, and others will soon be following in their footsteps. We who stay comfortably at home, and sleep in our cosy beds far from any danger, can do no less than to arrange or manage somehow to raise the funds needed to back those men up, for—make no mistake—on them depends our own future and the destiny of the Dominion in which we live. We need have neither fear or misgivings as to this part they will play when called upon. They are the inheritors of of great traditions; of the men of Ypres, of Vimy, Passchendaele and Amiens, and of the 8,000 Canadians who secured the R. & O. Pass in 1914-18. Already they have proved worthy of the trust.

Bonds to a value as low as $50 are to be offered to the public, and the dominion looks to a vast majority of small, rather than to a few large investors. We all have a stake in this our chosen country. Let us do our best to preserve it.

If circumstances make it impossible to provide the cash for the bond of whatever value, arrangements have been made to overcome this difficulty. The canvasser will accept a cash payment of 10 per cent, and the remaining sum can be paid over through a local bank, or the balance can be borrowed at a local bank without interest for a period of six months, the bond remaining in each case in the possession of the bank. Once we met the indebtedness at the end of six months, the bank will hand over the bond less a six months' coupon. In addition, should events prove that more time is needed, the bank will carry the loan at the low rate of four per cent.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

No question affecting the well-being of a nation gives rise to more humbug than that relating to the consumption of liquor.

The temperance society recently approached the provincial government on the matter, and the result so far has been publicly recorded. The premier of Alberta had every sympathy with the resolutions placed before him, but answered that it was a question for the dominion authority to deal with. Last week, a federal minister lauded the paby right back to the provincial authorities.

On neither side was anything said as to the revenues involved; in the case of Alberta, a mere matter of $3,000,000 profit annually, and it may as well be affirmed that where money enters into the picture in so large a measure, conduct stands a slim chance of recognition.

But there is a more sinister side to the question; this, however, was only touched on by military circles in opposition to the plea for the closing of wet canteens. The immediate result of compliance with the desires of the temperance wing would be a nation wide return to bootlegging operations. Surely they must recognize that. Admitting that an immense amount of the country's wealth is wasted in the consumption of liquor, experience both here and in the United States has demonstrated that prohibition simply means the transfer of profit from authority representing all the people into the hands of the worst type of hoodlums and gangsters, and in addition, saddling the law-abiding section of the public with more expense in a vain effort to enforce it.

It should be some satisfaction to the advocates of temperance, that since there is a large class of persons who will drink strong waters anyway, governments have made it so expensive as to assure millions of dollars in revenue, which simply means that they pay a much larger share of the taxation that otherwise would have to be spread around among the rest of us.

Local and District

Mr. and Mrs G. E. Hewson left by car on January 26th for a visit to Edmonton.

* * *

Archie King, of Michichi, was a visitor in Delia on Thursday of last week.

* * *

Mrs. Geo. Cosovan and family, of Three Hills, are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dmytruk, this week.

* * *

The U.F.W.A. are holding a St. Valentine's dance on Friday, February 13th, in the Olympia Theatre. Part of proceeds for Red Cross.

* * *

We regret to hear that Mrs. Geo. Lowe was taken suddenly ill on Sunday last, and was removed to the hospital at Drumheller, where she is to remain for a few days.

* * *

A quiet wedding took place at the Church of England, Stettler, on January 26th, when Miss Daisy Louise Friedler and William Albert Killian were married. Rev. G Birch officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Killian will reside at Byemoor.

* * *

A slight fall of snow on Wednesday evening of last week added little to that already fallen. Temperature remained moderate and there was a noticeable absence of high winds. A heavy ground fog on Monday morning made the air damp and chilly, but in the afternoon the sun broke through and skies were again clear, and weather appeared settled.

* * *

The rink from Delia which competed in the Drumheller bonspiel last week took second place in both the Newcastle Shield and the Hydro Grade Cup. The rink, which comprised I. J. Olsen, John Battle, A. Mason, and W. O. Morrison, lost out in one of the finals to Rev. Brundage, of Three Hills, in spite of being considered one of the loyal former resident of Delia.

* * *

The Delia Ladies' Curling Club is taking part in the Women's Bonspiel at Michichi, Morris, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Three rinks left on Tuesday, the personnel of which (skips being named first) follow:—Mrs. Kempf, Mrs. Sackett, Mrs. J. Chilton, and Mrs. F. Nelson; Mrs. McNair, Mrs. K. Harcus, Mrs. Foster, and Mrs. W. O. Morrison; Mrs. I. J. Olsen, Mrs. J. T. Armstrong, Mrs. A. Fletcher, and Miss Lois Long.

* * *

The Kerby Cartage Co., of Hanna, completed the job of removing a large store, from Oyen to Delia, in record time, purchased by D. H Campbell to replace his loss in the recent fire. This firm of expert removal contractors took only eight hours to make the journey from Oyen to Delia, a distance of 98 miles, a record to be proud of. Their work in placing the store on its ultimate resting place, over a large cellar, was equally expeditious.

Miss Alice Hodgson is spending a vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Billy Millar, at Ponoka.

* * *

Born, at Drumheller hospital, on January 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Steward, a son.

Shower for Bride

On Tuesday, February 3rd, a shower washed in Enterprise School house in honor of Margaret Wallace, who became the bride of W. Chamber on February 7th. A large number of friends from Verdant Valley and Cotter districts were also present.

The bride was led to the chair of honor by a mustiure bride and groom (Gladys McCreight and Leonard Stossen), who also brought in the lunch which was filled to over flowing with presents. The presentation was made by Mrs. E. Pearson.

Miss Martha Ash played a musical selection. Adanse Stonens sang, "I love you truly."

Mrs. M. Tabor played the bridal chorus. Many beautiful and useful presents were received, and the bride thanked everyone most cordially.

Grandma Tabor poured for the brides table, and Mrs. Church and Mrs. W. J. Tabor presided over the tea cups.

The Health League of Canada

105 Bond Street, Toronto.

DENTAL CARE

The average number of decayed teeth per person in the United States is six, according to the latest figures released by heath authorities.

This means that there are in the United States for each 100 million cavities, causing all sorts of illnesses from pains in the neck to conditions which prevent ordinary work.

Defective or deficient teeth caused the rejection of more men examined for United States army service, up to February of last year, than any other physical defect.

The Health League of Canada, in disclosing these figures, urges citizens of Canada to delay no longer in seeing their dentist, at least every six months.

While there are no actual records available in Canada of the number of decayed teeth, health officials hold that the number would not be as high as in the United States, per capita.

It was admitted, however, that thousands of men who had offered their services for the Canadian navy, army and air force had been turned down because of bad teeth.

Periodic examinations of every man, woman and child in Canada would reduce the amount of sickness in Canada, Health League officials pointed out. For many years now, they have been urging citizens to see their doctor at least once a year, and their dentist once every six months. Such examination of disease is more important than an attempt to cure disease," it was stated at Health League headquarters in Toronto. "Disease can be prevented. It is not so easy to cure once it has made inroads in the human body."

HATCHERIES DRAW BIG TOURIST TRADE

In improving Alberta's tourist attraction, fish stocking of lakes in national parks will play an important part, according to officials of the Alberta Motor Association.

One of the major developments will be the location of the first unit of a fish hatchery at Jasper national park, which has been advocated for some years. The Dominion government is a loyal former purpose, and additional funds are expected to be forthcoming as the plan is developed.

During the past year hatcheries were in operation in Banff and Waterton Lakes national parks, with a subsidiary at Jasper.

The hatcheries in Banff and Waterton Lakes national parks, which maintained the supply of game fish in provincial waters as, in addition to park requirements, supplied millions of fry for stocking of lakes and streams outside the parks.

Fish eggs for cards were issued in the western parks, and the anglers were asked to report the number of fish in catches or failures on the cards. The information so obtained was used to govern the course of stocking programs.

Starvation in Greece

With starvation widespread in Greece and the British government, in a recent press release, stating that the government, announced it was prepared to authorize a shipment of 800,000 tons of wheat to that country, provided the Axis empires to relieve the situation. Hugh Dalton, British minister of economic warfare, said that Germany was legally and morally responsible for feeding the people it had conquered, but he added that Germany had proven indifferent to the suffering in Greece. In view of this attitude the United States decided to send food to Greece, even taking the risk that German would seize it for her own use.

Soybeans

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

Experiments at the Lethbridge Experimental Station indicate that soybeans show some promise of becoming a commercial crop in Southern Alberta, particularly on irrigated land.

The interest taken in them in recent years has increased very rapidly, and the fact that Canada's source of vegetable oils from the East were cut off when Japan came into the war has stimulated the interest in them still further. Soybeans make a particularly good companion crop for sugar beets, since they can be sown with the sugar beet drill and cultivated with the sugar beet cultivator. Harvesting and threshing present no problem now since they can be harvested with bean harvesters, or cut with the grain binder and threshed with threshing machines or combines with the few minor alterations ordinarily made in these machines for beans, or they can be straight combined.

The development of the Kabott and Pagoda varieties at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa about four years ago meant a definite step forward in soybean production in Alberta. Previous to that time only two varieties—namely, Wisconsin Early Black and Manitoba Brown, could be depended upon to ripen in Southern Alberta, and their dark seed was of little commercial value.

Soybeans have been tested at the Lethbridge Station for many years, but from 1936 onward more attention has been given to them.

On the irrigated land at the Lethbridge Station the two varieties recommended above gave an average yield for the last three seasons as follows:

Kabott, 25 6 bushels per acre.
Pagoda, 24.5 bushels per acre.

Kabott required an average of 139 days to ripen, while Pagoda ripened in 134 days.

These yields are from small plots grown under ideal conditions and are somewhat higher than those generally obtained by farmers. In 1941 one of the best crops in the district yielded approximately six bushels per acre. There is good reason to expect, however, that by making every effort to provide optimum conditions, the yields can be increased considerably, as was the case with sugar beets when farmers became more skilled in producing them.

Some Points on Pastry

(By KATHARINE BAKER)

Apple pie is a Canadian institution. The delicacy with which we associate, seems to reach the peak of its popularity in pie form. For best results there must be no guesswork in making the pie crust, and with care there's no need to take any chances of failure.

The secret of good pastry lies in the use of the right amount and kind of shortening, in not over-mixing or over-handling the ingredients. The ingredients should be chilled very thoroughly, especially the shortening. If using half shortening and half butter in pastry, cut the chilled shortening into the flour with two knives or a pastry blender, until the mixture looks like meal. Then add chilled butter and continue cutting or blending until the pieces of butter are about the size of a small pea. Add a little water (preferably ice water) to portion of flour mixture; mix just enough to hold together. Continue on till all flour has been mixed in separate portions, neither sticky nor crumbly. Turn onto waxed paper. Wrap, pressing together and flattening lightly. Chill before rolling.

PIE CRUST

2½ cups finely sifted cake flour.
½ teaspoon salt.
⅔ cup cold shortening.

One third cup cold water (about).

Sift flour once, measure, add salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening until pieces are about size of small pea. Add water a little at a time, mixing with fork only enough to make flour hold together. Divide into three equal parts and roll out separate portions. Wrap in wax paper. Chill thoroughly. Roll out on lightly floured board, using light, quick, sure touch. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.), 15 minutes.

APPLE PIE

1 recipe Pie Crust.
¾ cup granulated sugar (or quarter cup granulated sugar and ½ cup of brown sugar, firmly packed).
4 large tart apples, thinly sliced.
1 tablespoon butter.
1 teaspoon cinnamon.

Line a 9-inch pie plate with pastry, rolled to ⅛-inch thickness. Moisten edges with cold water. Fill pie shell with apples. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and dot with butter. Adjust top crust. Brush with milk or beaten egg white. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 15 minutes, then decrease heat to moderate (350 degrees F.) and bake 30 minutes longer.

Waste

(By W. J. CAMERON, of the Ford Motor Company)

This is inventory time for the American people. We are taking stock of past activity and where it leaves us, and the disclosures are not entirely flattering. In some respects we seem to be a people of admirable prudence and common sense, and in other respects a people of almost incredible shiftlessness. We have abilities and resources, but have no head of, for lack of, the habit of, shiftlessness, however, is all our own. Under stress of national emergency the Government is directing attention to one of our glaring faults, which is *wastefulness*.

The great sources of waste, of course, are not mentioned. That would be preaching, and with us the State does not preach—we are supposed to fulfil that function for ourselves. The omission is made by the State of the wastefulness of crime, preventable disease, wars past and present, and neglect of national principles. No mention is made of the wastefulness of ignorance, class strife, destructive habits, the thinking in retard against useless luxury, senseless fashions, the entertainment craze that sabotages mentality and all the other boondoggling and shiftlessness that clutter up our private lives—these are waste that no government except *self-government* can control.

Waste may mean things we use too much of or things we throw away with use still in them. It may also mean the wastefulness of duplication, as when we had 81 colors of shoes, 5,000 styles of rubber footwear, 400 different models of washing machines and 300 styles of pocketknives.

Of all the assaults made on private property, the first and worst assault is not made by the revolutionaries but by the Wasters. We are the most wasteful people on the globe because we have the greatest plenty. Thrift seems obsolete as a virtue because this nation never yet has had to pray, "Give us this day our daily bread" with an emergency of meaning; *famine* is a word that has not yet appeared in the lexicon of our history.

We need not, however, blame our *plenty* for our waste, nor yet our free and lavish use of our plenty, as a form of use. Blame rather, for one thing, our dull sense of human value in commodities —the human labor that must be spent upon a thing to make it useful. If we sensed the forest in a piece of paper and the mine in a tin can, if we sensed the lumber and the factory and the mine, and all the men that operate these, we would treat our scraps of paper and tin with more respect. For fifty years no scraps of wastepaper or stray tin cans or old rubber have been kicking about in Germany.

Visitors from Europe, who see us as we cannot see ourselves, may help us to a more conscious appraising in these matters. Gilbert K. Chesterton, for example, never quite overcame his surprise at finding ours a country of *wooden* houses. Coming as he did from the city of stone and brick houses, our style of building struck him as oddly as the bamboo and paper houses of Japan and the igloos of the Arctic would strike us. But these are only *peculiarities* determined by resources, climate and the like. Foreign visitors are amazed also at the distribution of motorcars among Americans. Viewing acres upon acres of employes' motorcars in the Ford Motor parking lots as Dearborn, their sense of proffer is stirred in a way that leads to a wonder in itself. Workmen coming to work in cars! The woman who does the weekly washing driving up in her own car! To European eyes it is simply incredible! But that only illustrates a difference in *abundance*.

The American home that most deeply impresses some of our guests from foreign lands is the way our lavish use of things alone ever into vulgar display. One author of world-wide fame simply could not become accustomed to—you see, he never gives much thought to—the heapings at meals and the amount of waste food carried away from hotel tables. His profound sense of the needlessness of food was shocked. In England they say the great mustard factories were made out of the dales of those left on the plate; a study of American garbage pails also yields some interesting economic data. A thing is wasteful merely because it has more economic miseries with materials that once were useful; even the weeds of the field are now found to have industrial value and every factory finds that has long since become a valuable iron mine. But in our private affairs as a people we have not been so quick to learn this saving wisdom.

No one we are being compelled to put our habits under a microscope—and that is a fine and hopeful thing. Abounding plenty has not mothered many notable virtues in us. Threatened scarcity may. At least it will teach us how today's Waste can assist tomorrow's supply. And that in turn may lead to a growth of general wisdom in greater economic matters—and no one doubts that we stand in need of that.

Canadian National Railways Show Increase

The gross revenues for the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the ten day period ending January 31, 1942, were $6,987,000 as compared with $7,038,000 for the corresponding period of 1941, an increase of $2,050,000.

Canada's winter wheat acreage is set at 700,000 acres, an increase of 13 p.c.

Honor Roll

List of Soldiers Enlisted From this District

Allen, Maj. R. F.	Lindsay, W.
Almond, Jas.	Martin, Jas.
Birch, R.	Morrison, H.
Billings, Geo.	Morrison, M.
Billings, Arnold	Morrison, F.
Burgess, J.	Mottlestead, M.
Brunner, H.	Mountp. Wm.
Battle, J.	Mortimer, L.
Burke, Norman	Marshall, A.
Berg, Matt.	Marshall, J.
Berg, Doug	Niles, Hern.
Ball, Harry	Miles, Harold
Borg, Robt.	McKay, W. A.
	McMorrine, J.
Curtis, W.	McLaren, Alex.
Curtis, J.	McCully, Jack B.
Cave, J.	Mittlestead, N.
Digiano, L.	Newman, W.
Dank, David	Olsen,
Dmytruk, Mike	O'Hara, Joe
Deobesne, R. K.	
	Porter, F.
Edmonson, Bert.	Porter, E.
Edwards, B.	Porter, J.
Edwards, A.	Pierce, Tom
Farquharson, Geo.	Peterson, Vau
Farquharson, R.H.	Pullar, Stewart
Friedley Wm.	Pearson, Doris
Friedley, H.	Pearson, Henry
Friedley, R.	Rieger, Henry
Fletcher, L.	Ripper, Laurie
Fletcher, H.	Ripper, Frank
Farrell, Russell	Rose, G.
Ganong, Ken.	Simpson, Allan
Grant, Tom	Sproule, K.
Gale, Nick	Smith, G.
	Smith, Geo.
Hebbard, L.	Smith, Jas.
Hamilton, C.	Skeats, S.
Hamilton, M.	Steeves, Russel
Hoy, T. C.	Sinclair, R.
Haughney, T.	Sloan, Howard
Hudgeon, F.	Staples, L. D.
Harnch, Fred	Swanlaca, Carl
Hall, Wm.	Stoness, S.
Joberg, Ellis	Taylor, M.
Jones, Evan	Taylor, Lester
	Taylor, Russell
King, N.	Thompson, W.
Kempf, K.	Turio, J. D.
	Venue, Arnold
Lefley, J.	Venue, Art
Lefley, Art.	
Larder, C.	
(missing)	

N.H.—Please send us in the name of any soldier omitted from above list.

Come on Canada BUY the VICTORY BONDS

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, February 12, 13, and 14. All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time.

Thursday, February 12
5:30 p.m. "Portyvalia Parade"
6:00 " Musical Beauty Hour.
7:00 " Big Crosby Music Hall.
9:00 " CBC News.
10:00 " Drama Series.
10:30 " Britain Speaks.

Friday, February 13
6:30 p.m. B.C.A.F. Band.
7:00 " Waits Time.
8:00 " Canadian Theatre of the Air.
9:00 " CBC News.
10:00 " John Avison's Concert Orch.
10:30 " Britain Speaks.

Saturday, February 14
7:00 p.m. N.H.L. Hockey Game.
9:00 " The National News.
9:15 " Wings Abroad.
9:30 " Red River Barn Dance.
10:00 " Musical Mirror.

Mechanical Courses For Farm Boys

The first two of six Mechanical Courses for farm boys to be held under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan were completed on December 20th. A satisfactory attendance was secured at each school and the students obtained valuable knowledge and training of a practical kind.

On January 5th the second set of two were opened at Calder and Tweedie. Young men between the ages of 16 and 30 were eligible to attend. Instruction is given in Farm Motors, Farm Machinery, Blacksmithing and Carpentry. The course is very practical, nearly all the time being spent in the shop where the boys learn by doing.

Buy THE NEW VICTORY BONDS